PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE
In both country and city ... 2 Cents
For one secular week ... 12 "
For one " month ... 50 "
Single copy, Sunday edition 5 "
No Newsdealer anywhere authorized to charge more than above rates.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE IN THE COUNTRY
Is 2 Cents. Pay no more for it! Inform the home office of attempted overcharges by local newsdealers.

VOLUME L. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1890—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

WHO FIRED THE SHOTS

Mysterious Shooting of Dr. Fosdick in a Michigan Farmhouse.

HIT THROUGH A WINDOW.

Two Barrels of a Shotgun Discharged at Short Range.

HIS BROTHER ALBERT ARRESTED.

History of the Financial Relations of the Two Men.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A CRIME.

MATTAWAN, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Albert Fosdick, formerly County Surveyor of Van Buren County, lies in the jail at Paw Paw charged with attempting to murder his brother, Dr. Mervin Fosdick. The latter is at his home, about ten miles from here and about six miles from Almina, a little country village several miles from the line of any railroad. He is very badly injured, but is considered out of danger unless blood-poisoning sets in. The right side of his face is nothing but a mass of raw flesh and there is great danger of his losing that eye. His shoulder, too, is badly torn. The only wonder is that he was not instantly killed, as two barrels of a shotgun were discharged at him at short range. He was probably not more than six or seven feet from the muzzle of the gun. The marksmanship must have been poor indeed, else he would be dead instead of disfigured for life.

I.

The crime was committed Tuesday night and the scene of it was the house in which both brothers have lived ever since the death of their father, Henry Fosdick, some years ago. It is not an imposing looking structure, being in fact only a shabby little farmhouse. The grounds are far from being well kept and the fence that surrounds it is badly out of repair. It is entirely broken down in places and the gate has so far fallen over that to open it one must lift it up instead of pulling it to or pushing it from him. The house looks but little better. The front portion of it is about a story and a half in height and is painted white.

"That is the old portion," the neighbors explain. "It's not used much. They live in the addition at the back."

The addition is even less prepossessing in appearance than the old part. It is narrower and smaller in every way, being almost entirely concealed from view by the front part. The addition is not even painted, and the back door, which is the only one used, is a fragile structure and does not fit the doorway evenly. It opens into a low room about eight feet wide and twelve feet long, furnished only with a pine table, a cot, an iron stove, imposing in nothing except size, and a few wooden chairs. This Dr. Fosdick calls his office, so it will be seen that his tastes are simple. It was while sitting in this room reading that he was shot.

There is but one window to the room, and any one standing just outside of that would be concealed from the view of any one passing along the road by the old portion of the house. As it is near an angle made by the old part and the new part of the house, so it is extremely dark. An excellent spot for so dastardly a crime. The nearest neighbor must be nearly a quarter of a mile away.

II.

Tuesday afternoon last Albert Fosdick announced that he was going to Berlamont, in the same county. It wasn't an important piece of news, but nearly every one in Almina happened to hear of it in some way. One or two persons understood that he had gone to Lawrence, also in the same county. But all heard that he was away from home Tuesday, and the first thought of a good many when they heard of the crime the next day was:

"Too bad Albert wasn't home. It might not have happened then."

That evening Dr. Fosdick spent in his office. A hired man named Stickney was with him part of the time, but retired early. Dr. Fosdick had been writing at the table, of which, by the way, the window does not command a good view, but after Stickney had retired the doctor drew his chair up to the stove and began reading. He was then directly in front of the window and about six or seven feet from it, but, as if to give the would-be assassin every possible chance, he moved a couple of feet nearer the window to escape the heat from the stove.

He was in this position, absorbed in his book, when there was a sudden flash. Before Dr. Fosdick realized what the matter was there was another flash and he fell senseless to the floor in front of the stove.

Stickney, alarmed by the reports, rushed from his room and found the doctor lying in a pool of blood. He tried to revive him but could not. For a moment he was at a loss to know what to do. He was afraid to leave Dr. Fosdick alone, and yet he did not know what should be done with him. Finally he put on his clothes and ran to the nearest neighbor.

Had the would-be assassin only known it he could have returned and finished his work at his ease, but his guilty conscience was probably forcing him to extraordinary efforts to get as far as possible from the scene of the crime.

In a short time the whole country knew of the attempt to murder Dr. Fosdick, and neighbors came from all around. A messenger was dispatched post-haste to inform Sheriff McFarland at Paw Paw. Searching parties were also organized, but no trace of the assassin could be found, with the exception of some footprints under the window. There was no clew to follow and no one had the faintest idea who the man could be or where to look for him. No one had seen any one lurking around the house, and it was not known that he had an enemy in the world. It was a mystery that it seemed probable would never be solved.

III.

The next day of course the crime was the only topic of conversation in and around Almina, and as tongues began to wag freely sensational bits of gossip began to creep into the conversation.

Every one was asking who could have any object in putting Dr. Fosdick out of the way. At first there were whispers about there being a woman in the case, but these soon died away as there seemed nothing to base it on.

Some one suggested that he had the reputation of being a hard creditor.

"But who owes him money?" was the next question.

The answer seemed to come to the lips of every one in the little group at once, but no one dared speak it. Finally one said:

"Albert couldn't do such a thing as that."

The ice was broken, and after that the matter was more freely discussed. Every one professed to believe him innocent, but they always came back to the point that Albert owed his brother money and that the doctor had put the screws on recently and threatened to turn him off of the farm.

But Albert was away that night.

That seemed to settle the matter until the Sheriff arrived on the scene and took a hand in the investigation.

The first point was: What was the trouble between the doctor and his brother, if any? It was quickly learned.

"It lies here," said a neighbor. "Dr. Fosdick is economical and close in money matters. You might call him grasping. He is a most exacting creditor, and does not hesitate to put on the screws good and hard when he deems it necessary to secure payment. Albert is the reverse. He spends money more freely, and as a matter of fact has been more popular than the doctor. I think, but I am not sure, that he is engaged to be married to a young lady in a town near here. At present both are bachelors.

"Their father was an old settler in this county, and he ran the farm up to the time of his death. He was an eccentric old fellow, and his death was a peculiar one. He dropped dead one day in a cornfield while hoeing corn.

"By his will he gave the farm to his two sons, Mervin and Albert, jointly, but they did not get along well over it. Their dispositions were different, and they couldn't agree.

"Their differences were settled for a time, however, by Albert buying the doctor out. He couldn't pay cash, so he gave his brother a mortgage on the place. Well, that did not settle the trouble for any length of time. Albert couldn't pay off the mortgage and I guess ran behind. At any rate the doctor found fault with the management of the farm, claiming it was too loose.

"A year ago another change was made, Albert deeding the entire farm to his brother. Thus Albert was left without a cent, while the doctor owns the farm and has some money besides. The latter claims that the former squandered his fortune foolishly. But be that as it may, the fact remains that Albert is penniless now.

"Naturally this did not tend to make their relations any more pleasant. Albert became County Surveyor, and Mervin gave him notice that he could remain on the farm but one year more. Then he would have to move out. They were still living together there at the time of the tragedy. Albert's year is almost up."

"Albert was really popular, then?"

"Quite so."

"And the doctor?"

"He was respected, but not liked particularly well. He is too close-fisted, the people seem to think, although he has their earnest sympathy now."

IV.

Albert returned home Wednesday afternoon, walking from the depot to the house, a distance of four miles.

The greetings between the brothers were not cordial. The doctor intimated pretty plainly that he considered his brother the cause of the trouble, and the latter denied it.

Then Sheriff McFarland and Deputy Sheriff McCabe took a hand in the conversation. The Sheriff explained frankly that Albert was placed in a bad light. There had been ill-feeling displayed between the brothers frequently, and there had been a serious quarrel a year ago when the farm was deeded to the doctor.

"If the doctor had been killed," said the Sheriff, "you would have come into possession of his property."

Albert admitted that he probably would have, but stoutly proclaimed his innocence.

"You will have to explain where you were that night," said the Sheriff.

"I was at Berlamont."

"Is that where you came from today?"

"It is."

The conductors running on that line were then seen.

"Mr. Albert Fosdick came with me from Berlamont today," was the reply of the conductor who brought the afternoon train in.

Every one breathed easier, for there is not a man in the county who did not wish to see Albert cleared of the charge of attempting to murder his brother.

"He was not on my train Tuesday," said the conductor who took the afternoon train down.

Albert was put through another cross-examination.

"What conductor did you go to Berlamont with?" he was asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

"Don't you know the conductors on that line?"

"Some of them, yes."

"But you can't remember the name of the conductor Tuesday?"

"I didn't notice him."

"He says you were not on the train."

The Sheriff brought this out with a good deal of emphasis.

"I went to Berlamont," was all Albert would say.

"Where were you while there?"

Albert said something about having been to some other places too.

"Unless you can show where you were that night you will have to come with me."

There was not a word between the brothers who had lived together ever since childhood as they separated, one to go to jail on the charge of attempting to assassinate the other in a most deliberate and cold-blooded way for the purpose of securing a few thousands of dollars. The estate can not be worth much over $5,000, and the doctor has in addition only about $3,000.

A motive and an inability to explain his whereabouts the night of the crime are what have put Albert Fosdick behind the bars. There appears to be absolutely no other evidence against him.

V.

Dr. Mervin Fosdick is extremely bitter when talking about the matter. He was in his office today when THE TRIBUNE correspondent called to see him.

The room presented a strange appearance. Everything was just as it was when the shot was fired with the single exception that the room was well filled with people and a number of extra chairs had been brought in. Dr. Fosdick sat on the foot of the cot with his feet on the fender of the big iron stove, and around him were grouped half a dozen big men in overalls and cowhide boots, all listening to his story of how it happened and giving him their blunt, honest sympathy.

An old coat was the substitute for the pane of glass that had been shot away, a big dent in the stove showed where a portion of the charge had struck, and the bloodstains on the floor marked where the victim had fallen. The walls were filled with shot-holes, and were dented where pieces of glass from the windows had struck them. When Dr. Fosdick showed where he sat it seemed little short of a miracle that he was not killed instantly. The farmers expressed their opinion of the man's marksmanship in strong terms.

"I can't tell you much," said Dr. Fosdick. "I was simply sitting here when there was a flash, and that was all I remember." He is outspoken in his belief as to who fired the shots and the motive for it all.

BALLOT-BOX STEALING IN KANSAS.

A Lively Time at Harper Followed by a General Shooting Affray.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—At Harper, sixty miles south of here, the ballot-boxes for four wards in a railroad-bond proposition vote were stolen last night. There was a bitter fight over the election yesterday, and it is supposed that the proposition carried. The ballots for two precincts against bonds were not removed. In attempting to make arrests today a street fight was started, and one man was killed and many were badly injured, several, it is thought, fatally.

FESTIVAL OF SONG.

Great Success of the New Orleans Saengerfest.

WELCOMED TO THE SOUTH.

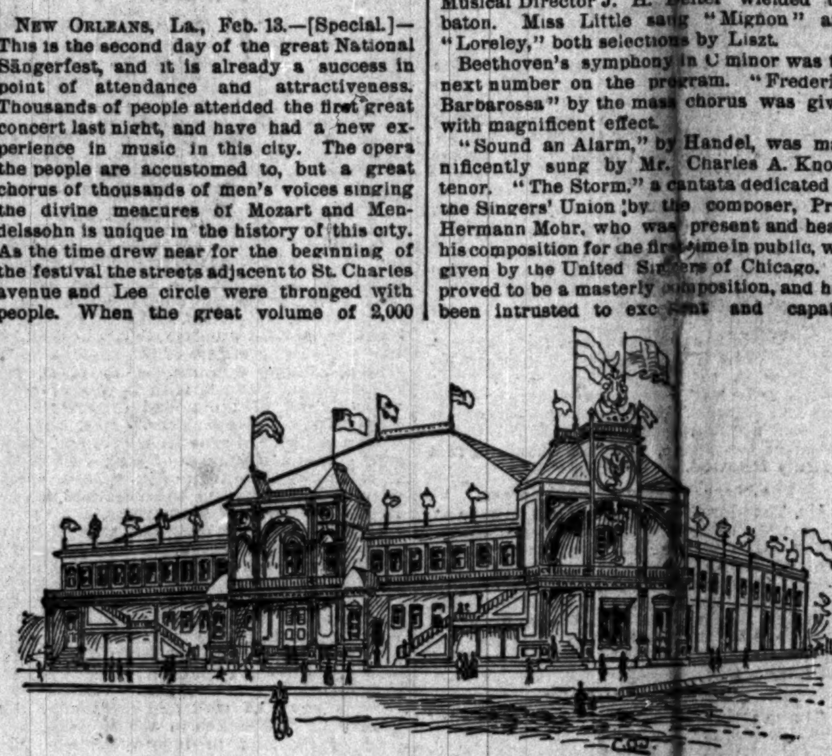
Gov. Nicholls and Mayor Shakespeare Greet the Singers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHICAGO PARTY.

Leading Features of Yesterday's Musical Program.

HERR BENEDICT SCORES A SUCCESS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—This is the second day of the great National Sängerfest, and it is already a success in point of attendance and attractiveness. Thousands of people attended the first great concert last night, and have had a new experience in music in this city. The opera the people are accustomed to, but a great chorus of thousands of men's voices singing the divine measures of Mozart and Mendelssohn is unique in the history of this city. As the time drew near for the beginning of the festival the streets adjacent to St. Charles avenue and Lee circle were thronged with people. When the great volume of 2,000 male voices rolled forth in Mozart's "Song of Union" the melody reached far beyond the waiting audience.



SAENGER HALLE, WHERE THE SAENGERFEST IS BEING HELD.

Inside the building remarkable order prevailed. Ushers were plentiful, the audience came early, and at ten minutes to 8 o'clock nearly every seat was occupied. On the platform, rising tier above tier, were the singers, and down in front of them on the same platform sat the orchestra. The gallery, which surrounds three sides of the hall, was richly hung with flags, and on the railings were the portraits of all the great musical composers.

The hall is finely illuminated with gas and electric lights, and over the platform is an arch of lights forming a crescent. Across the arch the gas globes spell the words "North American Singers' Union."

The accoustic properties of the hall are entirely satisfactory. The front row of boxes in the middle gallery were last night occupied by distinguished guests, including Gov. Nicholls, Mayor Shakespeare, the director of the sängerfest, and several local musicians of note. One of the prettiest features of the preliminary ceremonies was the decoration of the societies' flags by girl sponsors. The young women went in groups of four upon the stage and the flag-bearers standing in the front presented their staffs, when each sponsor tied upon it a knot of ribbons. Only two ladies sang last night. These were Mme. Foerster and Miss Lena Little.

WELCOMED BY THE GOVERNOR.

At precisely 8 o'clock Herr Christopher Bach ascended the leader's platform and the concert was opened with the "Jubilee Overture." At the conclusion of the chorus Gov. F. T. Nicholls welcomed the Sängerbund. He spoke briefly and in English. Gov. Nicholls noted the fact that numbers of singing festivals had taken place throughout the United States, but never before had one been held in the South. The sängerfest here was to be a harmony of voices; would it not be reasonable to suppose that this would lead to harmony between the citizens of the distant parts of our country?

The Hon. Joseph A. Shakespeare, Mayor of New Orleans, was enthusiastically greeted. He but repeated the sentiments of the people, said he, when he welcomed the sängerbund to New Orleans. The city felt its obligations to the singers; it realized the honor and the compliment conveyed in the presence here of persons coming thousands of miles. An unmistakable sign of the appreciation of our citizens was their attending in such multitudes to welcome the festival at its opening night. In behalf of the people he extended the cordial hand of welcome.

After the speeches the next musical number was "Les Martyrs aux Arenes" of L. De Rille, which was rendered by the Orpheon Français, forty-five strong, under the leadership of Mr. Ben O'Connell. Following came the presentation of the banner of the National Union by the last President of the North American Sängerbund, Leopold Methudy of St. Louis, and its acceptance by Jacob Hassinger, President of the Twenty-sixth Sängerfest.

The Socialer Sängerchor of St. Louis, under the leadership of William Lange, then rendered two choruses—the "Cecilia Song" of Buschner and Dietrich's "Wanderer's Song." The first number gave evidence of lack of study on the part of the singers. The second number was scarcely better, the tenor who sang the solo attempting notes entirely out of his reach. The tenor, Gerhard Huessen, rendered the aria from the opera of "Joseph in Egypt." "The Hero's Grave" of Liebe was well rendered by the United Singers of Cincinnati, led by Herr Louis Ehrgott. The leader had wonderful control of his men.

A treat was in store for the audience when Herr Joseph Benedict, the able baritone, appeared on the stage and rendered "O Du Mein Holder Abendstern," from Wagner's "Tannhäuser." His method is perfect, the inflection of tone in his voice being remarkable, and he could not have chosen a better song to display to their full capacity the beauties of his higher and lower register.

"Vom Rhein" of Buck, by the United Singers of Cleveland, under the leadership of Herr C. R. Moeller, was creditably rendered.

The concert concluded with "Ballet Music and Wedding March" from "Feramors" of Rubinstein by Bach's Orchestra.

THE CHICAGO PARTY ARRIVES.

All the societies who are to participate in the sängerfest have arrived. The Chicago societies, consisting of the Fidelia Männerchor, Frohsinn, Junger Männerchor, Liederkranz, Liedertafel, Orpheus, Schweitzer Männerchor, and Teutonia Männerchor, eight societies and 240 singers, besides a number of excursionists, arrived at 9 this morning, badly shaken up and with three injured. These are Mr. William Young, who had charge of the restaurant car; Jacob Muller, who fractured his leg; and Henry Lindermann, who received internal injuries. These last two were taken to the hospital.

Mr. Muller will be out in four or five days, but Mr. Lindermann's injuries are serious and the physicians are unable to state when he will be well again. Both are members of the Schweitzer Männerchor. Mr. Young's injuries are so slight that he did not deem it necessary to place himself under medical treatment.

The Chicago singers had a rehearsal today, but did not participate in the matinée concerts. Prof. Hermann Mohers, who was to have been present at the first concert, was to lead the United Singers of Chicago at the evening concert. The hall was densely crowded when the doors were opened and the third concert of the series commenced tonight. The audience was larger even than on the opening night and every seat up and down stairs was occupied.

Beethoven's overture to "Leonore" by the orchestra opened the concert. "Rose-bud in the Meadow" and "Farewell," by the United Singers, were splendid renditions, and were highly appreciated, as were shown by the encores.

Mrs. Herbert Foerster sang Weber's "Ocean, Thou Monarch," from "Oberon," with brilliant effect, and was recalled.

The mass chorus of the North American Singers' Union sang "The Night," by Schubert, and "The Glory of God," by Beethoven. Musical Director J. H. Deiter wielded the baton. Miss Little sang "Mignon" and "Loreley," both selections by Liszt.

Beethoven's symphony in C minor was the next number on the program. "Frederick Barbarossa" by the mass chorus was given with magnificent effect.

"Sound an Alarm," by Handel, was magnificently sung by Mr. Charles A. Knorr, tenor. "The Storm," a cantata dedicated to the Singers' Union by the composer, Prof. Hermann Mohr, who was present and heard his composition for the first time in public, was given by the United Singers of Chicago. It proved to be a masterly composition, and had been intrusted to excellent and capable voices. Some very pretty tenor and soprano solos occurred in the cantata, and it was received with great applause and the composer was called to the rostrum.

"It Is Enough," baritone solo from "Elijah," was sung by Mr. Joseph Benedict, after which "Arise, O Song, in Might," by the United Singers, and the Hungarian Rhapsody in C minor, by Liszt, brought the third concert, the most successful thus far, to a close.

There was a severe rain-storm this afternoon, but it did not keep the people away from the hall. The ceiling was in a bad condition and many people suffered from the dripping water until workmen had been sent out on the roof to repair the leaks.

CRUSADERS ASK FOR INDORSEMENT.

An Appeal to Prohibitionists of Missouri from Lathrop's Temperance Women.

LATHROP, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The excitement over the crusade of the temperance women is on the increase here. A meeting of the crusaders has been arranged for tomorrow to issue an address to the women of the whole State, setting forth the reasons for raiding the dives here and asking for indorsement. The business-men are still agitated over the matter. The friends of the saloon-men have withdrawn money from the Jones bank because it is in sympathy with the crusade. Mr. Ward, the owner of the whisky destroyed, says he will make no further effort to prosecute the women till the Circuit Court meets in May. Mayor Green says the crusaders will certainly be prosecuted. E. W. Shinn of the Farmers' Bank says they will not.

Word has been received here that the saloon crusade at Plattsburg is well organized and ready for regular business. The crusaders have 100 women under their banner. One saloonkeeper has already weakened. Word was served on Henry B. McInterry, the keeper of a saloon that is being run in violation of the Local Option law, that if he did not close his saloon by Saturday it would be closed for him on the Lathrop plan. The Plattsburg crusaders report that McInterry has cried enough and has agreed to sell no more liquor in that town.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE SHORE.

A Train Runs Into an Open Switch at Bellevue, O.—One Man Killed.

BELLEVUE, O., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—An open switch on the Lake Shore railroad at this point caused another accident tonight. The eastbound night express, traveling at a high rate of speed, dashed into a side-tracked locomotive, backed up by a freight-train, with the loss of one life and severe injuries to several other persons. The collision was caused through the carelessness of Fireman Young on a west-bound light engine in neglecting to shut the switch after backing in upon the switch in order to allow the passenger-train to go by.

The passenger-train went through the open switch, completely wrecking both engines. Fireman Young, on the light engine, was out upon the locomotive pulling the screen over his headlight when the engines came together. He lived but a short time. The wounded are: Engineer Phelps of the passenger-train, who now lies in a critical condition, and Simpson, his fireman, who had both legs broken and was badly injured internally. Conductor Hoyt of the passenger-train is badly bruised. Mrs. Wooster, a passenger bound for Norwalk, had two ribs broken and was hurt internally.

MOUNTAIN SLIDE IN CALIFORNIA.

Trinity River Completely Dammed, Causing Damage by High Water.

WEAVERVILLE, Cal., Feb. 13.—Tidings reach here of a mountain slide on Dixon's Bar, fifty miles from here, Feb. 3, which completely dammed Trinity River. Two Chinamen mining in the channel were crushed to death. The water in the river backed up rapidly, and a large house and barn on the banks were swept away. Near San Juan Point the water rose to the door of a residence 300 feet above the river, and a house two miles above was swept away with all its contents. The water is now gradually cutting itself a new channel.

Charged with Forgery in Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—In consequence of a telegram from the Chicago authorities detectives arrested this morning in the post-office building Robert Bragaw, who is wanted in Chicago for forgery. The police of this city do not know the particulars of the case, and the prisoner refused to give any information concerning the matter.

The Chicago officers say that Bragaw is wanted here on a warrant sworn out by the Putnam Clothing company charging the prisoner with forgery. The officers here do not know the amount involved.

Champion Skater of the World.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 13.—A special cable from St. Petersburg, Russia, to the *Gazette* says that Louis Rubenstein, the champion fancy skater of America, won the championship of the world in that city today in the competition under the auspices of the St. Petersburg Amateur Skating Club.

DR. RAUCH STEPS OUT

No Longer a Member of the State Board of Health.

THE WORK WAS TOO HARD.

However, He Will Still Act as the Secretary.

GREAT SURPRISE AT THE CHANGE.

Dr. Griffith of Springfield Named to Succeed Him.

THE BITTER FIGHT AGAINST DR. RAUCH.

W. A. HASKELL.................President
JOHN H. RAUCH.................Secretary
A. L. CLARK.................Treasurer
R. LUDLAM, W. R. MCKENZIE.................Auditing Committee

The announcement came from Springfield yesterday that Dr. John H. Rauch, who has been a member of the State Board of Health since its organization in 1877, had been succeeded by Dr. Benjamin B. Griffith of Springfield, though Dr. Rauch continues as Secretary. The report that Dr. Rauch had been dropped from the board created no little talk and became rapidly known. It seemed to be a general surprise, and yet it has been rumored for months past that Dr. Rauch would tender his resignation at this meeting of the board, although this has been denied up to a few weeks ago by the interested parties.

During the last session of the Legislature an extremely bitter fight was waged against making the usual appropriations for this board by a number of members, the movement being led by Representative Cooley of Knox. Cooley announced that he was not opposed to the board, but was opposed to the longer continuance in power of Dr. Rauch, who has also acted as Secretary of the board for several years, and complained that Rauch wanted to make a star-chamber institution out of the board, that he was too autocratic in his demands, and that under his management, instead of being a benefit to the State it was a detriment. Mr. Cooley succeeded in getting a cut in the appropriations, the old soldiers voting against them because of Rauch's alleged mistreatment of a crippled soldier who acted as janitor for him. The appropriations were finally restored to their former amounts, however, and it was then stated that Cooley had entered into an agreement in writing with Rauch, whereby the latter had promised to resign if the appropriations were left as formerly, providing that he was allowed to retain the Secretaryship. If such an agreement existed, it has been carried out to the letter, and it is probable no further complaint will be heard. It is also stated the Secretary's salary has been reduced $500 per year.

At the meeting of the board yesterday the following officers were elected:

W. A. Haskell of Alton, President.
John H. Rauch of Chicago, Secretary.
A. L. Clark of Elgin, Treasurer.
R. Ludlam of Chicago and W. R. McKenzie of Chester, Auditing Committee.

The Secretary was authorized to issue a circular letter to the medical men of the State regarding the epidemic of influenza to ascertain its extent, severity, and duration. Dr. Griffith, the new appointee, is a well-known physician of Springfield, a Democrat, and at present the only one upon the board.

SURPRISE IN CHICAGO.

Health Commissioner Wickersham was much surprised when he received yesterday official notification from Springfield of the removal of Dr. Rauch from the office of Secretary to the State Board of Health. "I have not the most remote idea what could have caused his removal," said Mr. Wickersham. "I have known Dr. Rauch since away back in the '60's, and I have always looked upon him as a brainy fellow and a faithful and efficient public officer."

"The news is a surprise to me," said Dr. De Wolf. "I have followed Dr. Rauch's work closely as well as enjoyed his intimate acquaintance for eighteen years. The Illinois State Board of Health—which means Dr. Rauch, since he has done all the work—is the most prominent health organization in the United States. His work has for years attracted the most interested attention, not only in America, but throughout Europe. He has been elected an active or honorary member of every important sanitary society in the word. He was one of the founders of the American Public Health Association and its first President. He has held the office once since. In short, he is better known to the sanitary world than any other American.

"He has done more, too, than any other one man in this country to elevate the medical profession. Years ago he made a classification of the medical colleges of the United States after a thorough study of their curricula. He then determined to give no applicant a State certificate to practice who could not produce a diploma from colleges above a certain grade. Of course this action brought an immense amount of criticism on his head from the tabooed colleges and from the army of quacks. But he stuck to his resolution. One of the qualifications he required a college to possess before he would place it on the favored list was that it should have a chair of public sanitation.

"I am deeply regretful that he is to be no longer the head of the State Health Department. He has a mass of detailed accurate knowledge of the drainage district that would be of inestimable value just at present to the Drainage Commissioners."

TALKS WITH FIFER AND RAUCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer, in speaking of the Rauch matter today, said he knew nothing at all about any fight or that there was any previous understanding about the matter. He tendered Dr. Rauch a reappointment several days ago, but he declined to serve as a member of the board and strongly recommended as his successor Dr. Griffith, whom he appointed.

Dr. Rauch was reticent regarding the matter. When asked if the action of the Governor was the outcome of the fight made on him last winter he replied:

"No, sir. I declined to serve longer as a member of the board simply because I have been working too hard of late and have shattered my health by attention to official duties. I can't stand it, and did not want to tie myself up again for seven years by accepting a reappointment as a member of the board. I will still act as Secretary of the board, and I can do all that is necessary in connection with that office."

"I suppose the position as member of the board is merely one of honor?"

"No, it can hardly be put that way. While not a remunerative position, it is the members who have authority and direct. As Secretary my suggestions will probably be considered, but the Secretary has no power to act as a member of the board."

"What is the term of office of Secretary?"

"Only a year. If I do not feel that I can stand the strain devolving upon me in the performance of these duties I can soon get out of it. The fact is, if I felt that I could, I would drop my connection with the board entirely, and there is just one thing about it, if I am interfering with anybody I shall get out of the way, anyhow."

FIGHTING AMONG PIERRE BOOMERS.

Lively Times on the Mile Square and More Trouble Anticipated.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Last night on the mile square a leader of the South Pierre boomers, called "Jesse James," was cut and shot and is now in a serious condition. Another man named Wolgemuth was also badly hurt, and a number of others were sandbagged and hurt in a general mêlée lasting all night.

The vigilance committee went to a widow woman named Evans, who had moved a house on to a lot claimed by a man named McKee, and ordered her to move the building off. She defied them, and said she could bring 100 men from this city with muskets to enforce her rights. The committee decided to defer action until this morning, when a mob bodily lifted the house off and set it in the street. This is only a sample of the lawlessness on the mile square. Fighting and wholesale robbery go on unchecked and no law is known.

A car containing Northwestern officials came in tonight and they will at once take measures to enforce their claims as owners of the mile square, which will still further complicate matters and surely lead to great trouble. The excitement is greater than any Oklahoma ever experienced.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—H. C. Gordon, an agent of the Interior Department, arrived here last night and is assisting Indian Agent Anderson to disentangle the complications arising from the location of a town site opposite here on what is claimed to be Indian lands. The special agent this morning received the following telegram from Land Commissioner Groff and considerable excitement has been created among boomers who located the town site:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—H. C. Gordon, Special Agent General Land Office—By the act of Congress of March 2, 1889, Indians upon the ceded lands taken from the Sioux Reservation will be protected in their possessory rights to such legal subdivisions as are therein mentioned to the extent and effect the Registers and Receivers of the Land Office in the districts including such lands will permit. No filings are to be made thereon, and possession and occupancy by such Indians under this act will be sufficient notice to the Register and Receiver that such subdivisions are not open to entry. You will give such publication to this order as will lead to the least number of mistakes and the least conflict of interest.
LEWIS A. GROFF, Commissioner.

A well-founded report is in circulation that the boomers will be compelled to remove, bag and baggage, within the next twenty-four hours. The rush to the newly opened lands does not abate in the least but continues to increase.

SENT HIM AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Dastardly Attempt to Blow a Philadelphia Man to Pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—A carefully prepared scheme by which some unknown person sought to be revenged upon John M. McBride of No. 1221 North fourth street, this city, by means of an infernal machine sent through the mails was frustrated by the faulty construction of the apparatus.

The postman this morning delivered to Mr. McBride a package postmarked Philadelphia. Upon opening it the recipient was alarmed at discovering that the pasteboard box with a sliding cover contained in the package was filled with explosives. The box contained three compartments and the middle one was filled with gun cotton. The other two were filled with gunpowder, there being fully a pound of that explosive in the two compartments. Out of each lot of powder a blue-headed match was standing, and upon the sliding a long strip of emery paper had been carefully pasted.

A hasty examination of the machine showed that the only thing that prevented an explosion was the fact that the maker had either neglected to set the match heads high enough to touch the emery paper or else they had slipped down in the rough handling the package received in passing through the post-office. Mr. McBride is at a loss to account for the sending of the box. He says that there is now a lawsuit pending in court between his brother and himself, but he could hardly believe that such a method would be resorted to. The police authorities will investigate the case and also invoke the aid of the postal authorities in ferreting out the sender of the machine.

THE GWINNELL-BRADLEY WEDDING.

A Nephew of Vice-President Morton Weds a Commonwealth Avenue Belle.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Richard Bradley Gwinnell of New York, a nephew of Vice-President Morton, was married here this evening to Miss Susan Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bradley of Commonwealth avenue. The ceremony took place in Trinity Church and was performed by the Rev. Phillips Brooks. Miss Sallie Bradley, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Mr. William Gwinnell of New York, a brother of the groom, was the best man. The ushers were George Bird Gwinnell and James B. Fessenden of New York, Summerfield B. Bond of Boston, George P. Comman of New York, George B. Morrison of New York, William M. Wesselhoett of Boston, and Richard M. Bradley and J. D. Bradley, brothers of the bride, of Boston. The guests included the leading society people of Boston and New York.

HEIRS TO AN ESTATE OF $48,000,000.

The Good Fortune Which Has Befallen Some People at Keokuk, Ia.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Thomas Mears of this city claims to be one of five heirs to an estate of $48,000,000 left by a wealthy Englishman named Ford. The other heirs are Mrs. Bastian, daughter of Ford, and her children—Eliza, married to George Creamer and now residing in Jacksonville, Ill.; Jacob, living in Muchakinock, Ia.; and Will, at Pekin, Ill. When the mother learned of the estate being left her she set about to find the lost children. After considerable trouble they were all located. The matter of the recovery of the English estate has been placed in the hands of lawyers, who are engaged in gathering the necessary proofs of heirship.

PASSENGERS CRUSHED IN A STREET-CAR.

Fatal Accident at a Railway Crossing at Newark, O.

NEWARK, O., Feb. 13.—Tonight as street-car No. 1 was crossing the double track of the Pan-Handle railroad at the Union street crossing, it was struck by the engine of a passenger train east bound. In the car were four passengers, J. S. Smart, proprietor of the paper mill; Dr. E. S. Brown, and Mrs. Stultz and daughter of East Newark. The car was shattered to pieces and the passengers thrown violently in every direction. Mr. Smart was fatally injured and Mrs. Stultz was hurt internally. The other two passengers escaped with slight bruises.

EXPLOSION IN A MILWAUKEE BREWERY.

Two Men Badly Burned by the Bursting of a Lamp.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The periodical explosion in the Blatz brewery occurred tonight. While two workmen were at work inside of a big cooling vat making some repairs the lamp they were using exploded, and the men were badly burned on their faces and hands. The men were Abraham English, aged 31 years, and William Diedrich, 19 years, who are being cared for at the Emergency Hospital. The burns are not dangerous.

A Receiver Wanted.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The Willingham Lumber company of this city was, late to night, served with a process praying for a receiver. The liabilities will exceed $100,000.

INCITED TO CRIME.

Finding of the Committee Against Parnellite Members.

MANY CHARGES UNFOUNDED.

Proof of a Conspiracy, However, Against Irish Landlords.

DYNAMITE AND THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Efforts Made to Bring About the Absolute Independence of Ireland.

NAMES OF THOSE MORALLY INDICTED.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—There was a scene of almost unparalleled excitement in the lobby last evening when copies of the Parnell commission report were distributed to members. Mr. Matthews had announced that the document would be ready at 10 o'clock, but a quarter of an hour before that time the passage was choked up with honorable gentlemen anxious to secure the documents, and at ten minutes to 10 the crush was so great that the officials deemed it necessary to close the outer door. Just before the big clock struck the hour word went round that the report could be obtained in the sale office on the members' staircase, and a stampede was forthwith made in that direction. A large number of members, however, refused to credit the report and stood their ground outside the vote office, where the crowd increased every minute. At 10 o'clock, by which time a score or two of copies had been distributed in the sale office two porters arrived in the lobby bearing bundles of blue books. Expectant members raised a cheer and the excitement rose to fever heat. Outside the vote office a slight delay occurred when the door was being unlocked, and one honorable member, unable to restrain his impatience longer, whipped a penknife from his pocket and cut the string to one of the bundles. Volumes fell to the ground in a shower and a general scramble ensued, in the course of which many gentlemen seized copies of the blue book and made off with them. As soon as the messengers had entered the vote office members tumbled in pell mell after them, and in a brief space of time the supply was quite exhausted. At intervals during the remainder of the sitting fresh bundles arrived, but they were immediately snapped up. Excitement continued until the House rose. In the first rush to obtain blue books were politicians of all shades of opinion, including more than one member of the Government.

The report is dated today and is signed by all three of the Judges—Hannen, Day, and Smith—and gives details of the mode of procedure adopted. The Judges formed a special commission to investigate the charges made by the *Times* against the Parnellite members of the House of Commons. The report was laid upon the table in the House by the Rt.-Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and recites the charges, dividing them into nine categories. The greatest interest centers in the final conclusions, which are as follows:

FINDING OF THE COURT.

First—We find that the respondents, members of Parliament, were not members of a conspiracy having for its object to establish the absolute independence of Ireland; but we find that some of them, together with Mr. Davitt, established and joined in the Land League organization, with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. The names of these respondents are: Michael Davitt, M. Harris, John Dillon, William O'Brien, W. Redmond, J. O'Connor, Joseph Condon, and J. J. O'Kelley.

Second—We find that the respondents did enter into a conspiracy, by a system of coercion and intimidation, to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords, who were styled the English garrison.

Third—We find the charge that when on certain occasions they thought it politic to denounce, and did denounce, certain crimes in public they afterward led their supporters to believe that such denunciation was not sincere is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phoenix Park murders; and we find that the fac-simile letter, upon which this charge is chiefly based as against Mr. Parnell, is a forgery.

Fourth—We find that the respondents did disseminate the *Irish World* and other newspapers tending to incite sedition and the commission of other crimes.

CRIMES AND OUTRAGES.

Fifth—We find that the respondents did not directly incite any person to the commission of crime other than intimidation, but that they did incite to intimidation, and that the consequence of that incitement was that crimes and outrages were committed by the persons so incited; but we find that it has not been proved that the respondents made payments for the purpose of inciting persons to commit crimes.

Sixth—We find as to the allegation that the respondents did nothing to prevent crime, and that they expressed no bona fide disapproval of crime, that some of the respondents—in particular Michael Davitt—did express a bona fide disapproval of crime and outrage; but that the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which led to the commission of crime and outrage, but persisted in this abstention of denunciation with the knowledge of its effect.

Seventh—We find that the respondents did defend persons charged with agrarian crimes and supported their families, but that it has not been proved that they subscribed to testimonials for or were intimately associated with notorious criminals, or that they made payments to procure the escape of such criminals from justice.

Eighth—We find as to the allegation that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the commission of crime that they did make such payments.

Ninth—As to the allegation that the respondents invited the assistance and coöperation of and accepted subscriptions of money from known advocates of crime and the use of dynamite, we find that the respondents did invite the assistance and coöperation of and accept subscriptions of money from Patrick Ford, known as an advocate of crime and the use of dynamite; but it has not been proven that the respondents, or any of them, knew that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the League or was collecting money for a parliamentary fund; but it has been proven that the respondents invited and obtained the assistance and coöperation of the physical-force party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party.

CHARGES AGAINST PARNELL.

Beside these there remain three specific charges against Mr. Parnell personally, namely:

A—That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boynton had been organizing outrages, and therefore wished to use them to put down outrages. We find this charge not proved.

B—That Mr. Parnell was intimate with the leading Invincibles; that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phoenix Park murders as their handiwork. We find that there is no foundation for this charge, and that the Invincibles were not a branch of the Land League.

C—That Mr. Parnell, Jan. 23, 1883, by an opportune remittance enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France. We find that Mr. Parnell did not make any remittance to enable Byrne to escape from justice.

Regarding the two special charges against Mr. Davitt that he was a Fenian and assisted in the formation of the Land League with money contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime

that he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, and was mainly instrumental in bringing about an alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America, we find it proved that Mr. Davitt was a Fenian and received money from the Skirmishing Fund contributed for the purpose of outrage. This was not, however, for the formation of the Land League itself, but for the promotion of agitation leading up to it. It has been shown that Mr. Davitt returned the money from his own resources. We find, also, that he, in such close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, was the man mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance referred to.

Here follow the signatures of the Judges.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

In the opening of the report the Judges refer to the unprecedented character of the inquiry and say they had no example to follow upon the mode of procedure. As the act empowered all persons implicated to appear by counsel, it was decided that the inquiry should be conducted as though the issue was directed to determine whether the persons charged were guilty of the acts alleged. The inquiry, therefore, was based upon the laws of evidence and procedure prevailing in the ordinary courts. The history of the actions of the leaders of the Irish party from 1877 is recited; the relations are traced that existed between the founders of the Land League and the Fenians and the Irish-Americans. The Land League is described as it was originated by Davitt and adopted by Parnell, with the support of the extreme party both in Ireland and in America. Referring to boycotting, it declares that the instances adduced before the commission proved that it constituted a system of intimidation of the most severe and cruel character, and that it was directed not only against those who took land whence another had been evicted, but against every one who directly or indirectly offered any obstacle to the reign of the unwritten law of the league in place of the law of the land. It was directed against those paying rent when others refused to pay—a class whom Mr. Parnell designated as weak and cowardly, and against whom public opinion must be brought to bear, even though it should manifest itself in unpleasant ways. This boycott combination was illegal both in its objects and in the means adopted to carry it out. It was an elaborate, all-pervading tyranny, aiming to injure the landlords as a class and to drive them out of the country. This action of the league far exceeded the limits of the just force of public opinion and created a well-grounded terror in the minds of those suffering under it.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.

The commission comes to the conclusion that this was the intention of those devising and carrying out the system.

In our judgment the leaders of the league thus combining to carry out the boycott were guilty of a criminal conspiracy. We consider this charge established against Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, Matthew Harris, W. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, T. M. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, A. O'Connor, J. E. Kenny, W. Redmond, J. E. Redmond, Justin McCarthy, J. O'Connor, T. J. Condon, J. J. O'Kelly, Cummins, Cox, Patrick O'Hea, J. D. Sheehan, J. Leahy, E. Leamy, J. Barry, C. K. Tanner, Maurice Healy, T. Quinn, Daniel Crilly, Henry Campbell, P. J. Foley, J. J. Clancy, J. F. X. O'Brien, R. Lalor, T. Manne, J. Deasy, J. C. Flynn, J. Jordan, W. J. Lane, D. Sheehy, D. Sullivan, G. N. Burn, and Michael Davitt.

Under the charge of disseminating newspapers tending to incite to crime the report lays stress upon the fact that Mr. Parnell did not produce the report of any speech wherein he denounced the use of dynamite, though he called attention to a speech in the House of Commons in which he declared that Ford's aims and objects and program were not his; also that no denunciation by Mr. Parnell of the action of the physical force party in Ireland or America has been given in evidence. Mr. Parnell admitted that he was unable to say that he had, by speech or action, found any fault with the Fenian organization. The statistics of crime for 1880, 1881, and 1882 strongly corroborated the statement that outrages followed the establishment of the Land League. Agrarian crime raged in Ireland when the league agitation was at its height. An instance is cited from County Kerry, where the league was organized in October, 1880. Crimes immediately increased from thirteen cases in 1879 to 298 in 1880. The coincident decrease of crime with the inactivity of the league was equally conspicuous. When the league was suppressed in 1881 crime dropped from 4,439 cases in 1881 to 870 cases in 1883. It was contended before the commission that the causes of crime were not due to the league, but to the chronic state of Ireland under distress aggravated by eviction. There is no doubt that evictions contributed to crime, but the comparative statistics showed that the dominant cause was the league agitation. The first year in which statistics of eviction and crime, respectively, were compiled was 1849; and comparison showed that during severe distress of the years from 1849 to 1852 inclusive, when 58,423 families were evicted, the total agrarian crime was 4,245; whereas for the four years from 1879 to 1882, with 11,964 families evicted, the total record of crimes was 11,323. The fact was that with 3,415 families evicted in 1881 crime reached a total 4,439 greater than during all the four years from 1849 to 1852, when 58,423 were evicted.

As to the suggestion that crime was caused by secret societies acting in antagonism to the league, Mr. Parnell stated in the House of Commons in January, 1881, that secret societies had ceased to exist. In our judgment Mr. Parnell spoke accurately when he made that statement. Matthew Harris also stated in his evidence that no secret societies, except the Fenians, then existed. We find no trace in the evidence of any of the leaders of the league showing that crime was the act of any such societies. It appears to us the suggestion was first made during this inquiry. As to another suggestion, that the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance bill in August, 1880, was the origin of an increase of crime, we are of the opinion that it was not the effective cause of that increase, but that the increase arose from the agitation of which the rejection of the bill was made the occasion. It has been further suggested that the decrease of crime after July, 1882, was due to the conciliatory effect of the Arrears of Rent act. We must remark in answer that this act, which has been described by Mr. Russell as the first great charter for Irish tenants, had no such effect. In our judgment the suggestion was not well founded. The action of the leaders of the Land League did undoubtedly contribute to produce an increase of crime from 1879 to 1882. The question is not whether other causes can be suggested, the fact being that an increase during those years, though not exclusively to be ascribed to agitation, was mainly due to the action of the league and its founders and leaders.

Referring to the allegation of the defense of the respondents that the leaders of the league endeavored to repress crime the report quotes Mr. Davitt's memorandum of December, 1880, to the officers of the league condemning outrages, but points out that other league influences counteracted the effect of this memorandum. In the judgment of the court the denunciations of crime quoted for the defense were of little avail because contemporaneously with them the leaders and organizers were carrying on the agitation by means of speeches and conduct tending to encourage crime. Matthew Harris told the commission that denunciations upon the platform had not much effect, because the people would think this was talking to the police and that it was all gammon. During the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 the league as an organization took no steps whatever in aid of the detection of crime and gave no directions for that purpose to its branches throughout the country. The sentiment in Ireland against aiding the police in the discovery of criminals was not confined to the ignorant, but was shared by those from whose education juster views of duty should prevail. Thus Mr. Davitt approved of the act of the Widow Walsh in exhorting her son in prison, convicted of murder, rather to die, though innocent, than to disclose the name of the true criminal. Mr. Davitt said this woman was entitled to honor, and a subscription was raised in her favor. The expression of such sentiments created a false standard of honor and impeded the detection of crime.

ENCOURAGED OUTRAGES.

Proof has been given that the league systematically and indiscriminately defrayed the expense of the defense of persons charged with agrarian crime. While supplying means for the defense of prisoners is in the abstract justifiable, we entertain no doubt that the knowledge that such assistance will in all cases be afforded must have the effect to encourage persons so disposed to commit outrages. The same observation applies to the support of their families. In this connection and in the absence of the league accounts the report declares that it is impossible to arrive at figures with any certainty. Mr. Egan's letter to Mr. Parnell in October, 1882, contained some items of expenditure in round numbers. The details were never given. The audit held by Dillon and Matt Harris added nothing to the knowledge of how the money was expended. Mr. Parnell admitted that there had never been any audit of the Land League expenditure. Numerous books and documents which, if produced, might have thrown light upon the league's proceedings were not produced. The court was unable to obtain these documents. No valid excuse was ever given for not producing them. Generally we have not received from Mr. Parnell and the officers of the Land League the assistance we were entitled to expect in investigating the league accounts.

The report proceeds to trace the course of the league's movements in America and its connection with the Clan-na-Gael. Touching the contradictory evidence of Le Caron and Mr. Parnell over the interview in the corridor of the House of Commons in 1881, the balance of probabilities was in favor of the accuracy of Le Caron. It was highly probable that Mr. Parnell would say to any one whom he regarded as a member of the physical force party in America that an understanding ought to be brought about between that party and Mr. Parnell and his supporters in the league. It was also probable that Mr. Parnell would mention Devoy as the person best able to arrange such an understanding, for Devoy had been among the principal agents through whom the support of the section of Fenians had been obtained.

The purpose of such an alliance may be disputed, but the desire of Mr. Parnell and Davitt that the parties of physical force and of open political movement should act in harmony has been proved by Devoy's letter, corroborated by Le Caron. It was clear that Le Caron wrote to him to come to Europe to see Parnell and Egan. Mr. Parnell denies that he ever told Le Caron he had long ceased to believe in anything but the force of arms to redeem Ireland. He based his denial upon the fact that he never thought so. It is not impossible that, conversing with a supposed revolutionist, Mr. Parnell expressed himself so as to leave the impression that he agreed with those who favored revolution.

Touching the tenth convention of the Clan-na-Gael, at which Sullivan presided, the proceedings proved that the dynamite policy had been definitely adopted by the Chicago convention of 1881, at which T. P. O'Connor was a delegate from Mr. Parnell.

The Washington convention in 1882, the Astor House meeting, and the Philadelphia convention in 1883 are successively quoted as proving the identity and sympathy of the sentiment of the Irish leaguers with the American physical force party.

Thomas O'Connor's speech at the Chicago convention showed that the dangerous results of the action of the league were known to him, seeing that he admitted that shooting the land grabbers was among the incidents of civil war. The Clan-na-Gael circular of October, 1882, clearly pointed to the use of dynamite. It contained the passage:

"There are those of us who carry their lives in their hands, whose labors, if at any moment discovered, would lead to their destruction."

It was this Clan-na-Gael whose leaders, closely associated with the Irish leaders, finally obtained, in April, 1883, control of the entire movement in America, henceforward retaining it. The mass of evidence proved that the Irish League in America has been since directed by the Clan-na-Gael and has been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite for the destruction of life and property in England. It further proved that, while the Clan-na-Gael controlled the league in America, these organizations concurrently collected sums amounting to over $300,000 for a fund wherefrom payment should be made to Irish members of the House of Commons. It has not, however, been proven that Mr. Parnell knew the position of the Clan-Na-Gael—the circulars of that body, besides the evidence of Le Caron, showing that its operations were kept secret.

MR. PARNELL CONGRATULATED.

Serious Charges, However, Remain to Be Dealt With.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The *Morning Post*, in its article on the Parnell Commission report, says:

We sincerely congratulate Mr. Parnell, who has unmistakably, so far as his personal character is concerned, been the victim of gross injustice, and whose separation from those odious imputations will do much to neutralize the shock given to public confidence by the long unanswered repetition of such charges. But apart from the charges against the leaders there still remains a residuum of charges too serious to leave any dispassionate mind unaffected. It remains for the British electorate to estimate alike the acquittal of Parnell and the condemnation of Davitt, though the honor is due to Davit that he was the chief denunciator of crimes and outrage.

The *News* says:

The report amounts to a practical acquittal. The Commissioners have vindicated at once the character of the Irish leaders and the integrity of the English bench. Thus the basis of "Parnellism and Crime," with the hideous superstructure raised upon it, disappears from view. Nobody will think the worse of Davitt, Dillon, or O'Brien for having taken part in a revolutionary struggle. This is not a moral offense. The vile calumny that their movement was based upon assassination is exploded and recoils with terrible force upon those who uttered it. Three upright Judges, whose prejudices, if they had any, were all against home rule, have cleared public life from a dark and ugly cloud.

The *Times* leaves it to the public to judge whether the report does not confirm, though in colorless, guarded judicial language, the main part of the statements in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime." "It is but right to observe," it says, "that many things which the Commissioners in their judicial capacity declare not proven, remain nevertheless legitimate matter for inference. The Judges acted upon a strict interpretation of the law of evidence. The most notorious facts were not accepted, the most obvious assumptions were not entertained unless established by direct, conclusive testimony. We are not finding fault with this, which was a necessary result of the form the Judges held it their duty to give to the inquiry." After enumerating the charges proved and those not proved, the *Times* asserts that it never accused the Parnell men of personal participation in crime, and concludes:

If on certain points we are held not to have established our statements, the general effect of what we said remains unshaken.

The *Chronicle* says:

The report confirms the impression made upon calm observers by the violent and noisy "Parnellism and Crime" articles when they first appeared—that what was new in them was not true, and what was true was not new. The report will be satisfactory to the English people, for as the leaders of both great parties in the State intrigued with Parnell and tried to buy his support, it would have been painful to discover that the Parnell party had been guilty of crimes which should have made it impossible for decent men to hold intercourse with them. The report may be summed up in a sentence. The Parnellites have done and said nothing more reprehensible than Salisbury and Carnarvon knew they had done when the latter negotiated with them an alliance that placed the Government in the hands of the Tories.

THE ST. IGNACE IS OUT OF THE ICE.

After Forty-one Hours' Imprisonment the Passengers Get Ashore.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The steamer St. Ignace, the famous ice boat, which has been stuck in the ice forty-one hours, extricated herself about 1 o'clock this afternoon and ran back to St. Ignace. She had the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic passenger-train aboard, with about fifty passengers. Five passengers walked ashore yesterday afternoon. The walking was exceedingly hazardous and no more attempted to leave the boat until this morning, when the Captain picked out fourteen men and ordered them to walk ashore on account of the scarcity of provisions. Several men fell in holes in the ice but were rescued by their comrades. Several anxious passengers wishing to cross the straits from here formed a party to cross on foot, but they had not gone far when they met some of the passengers from the steamer and turned back. There has been no traffic across the straits for three days. The St. Ignace will not make another attempt to cross before tomorrow morning.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Brotherhood of Lake Marine Engineers opened its convention here today and elected these officers: William McKittrick of Detroit, Grand Chief Engineer; Evans Jenkins of Cleveland, First Grand Engineer; A. S. Eggert of Cleveland, Second Grand Engineer; A. T. Prince of Cleveland, Second Grand Assistant Engineer; J. B. Black of Cleveland, Third Grand Assistant Engineer; J. H. Glibo of Chicago, Grand Guide; James Mellis of Chicago, Grand Chaplain. A resolution was adopted to have the engineers of each sub-lodge ask for additional help on steamers when they are overworked, and if the demand is refused that the engineer notify the local Inspector that the steamer is being run without the necessary working force to properly handle her.

SECRETARY TRACY'S CONDITION.

He Is Still Confined to His Apartments at the Arno.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Secretary Tracy is confined to his apartments at the Arno, but his physicians do not expect any serious results, as his illness is due to nervous prostration occasioned by the recent bereavements in his family.

Invited to Leave Town.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Martin McGarry today received an anonymous notice to leave this city by Saturday night. McGarry came here from Elmira, N. Y., where he had worked on the *Telegram* and *Star*. Several days ago the *Star* published a letter from McGarry in which he said, among other things, that the whites here were worse than the negroes. The letter was copied in the local papers. He explained that it was a private letter, not intended for publication. He declares that he will remain in the city.

BIG DAY FOR METHODISTS.

THEY CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARIES OF TWO INSTITUTIONS.

A Great Mass-Meeting in the Metropolitan Opera-House Commemorates the Establishment of the Book Concern and Missionary Society—The Case of the Bank Wreckers to Be Laid Before the Grand Jury—Miscellaneous New York News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A Methodist mass-meeting was held at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society, the centennial of the Methodist Book Concern and the completion of the new publishing and mission house of the Church at Fifth avenue and Twentieth street. The building is to take the place of the one destroyed by fire some time ago. The exercises of the evening were opened by Bishop Andrews, who presided. Bishop Foss made an address on "the book concern and missionary society joint agencies in evangelization."

He spoke of the amount of work done in Japan, China, and India by the society and the number of converts to Christianity its labors in those countries had secured. The society has now 2,999 missionary stations, and before the end of next year it will have, he said, 4,000 in all parts of the world. Bishop Foss then made a short review of the establishment of the book concern 100 years ago, its growth, and the work it has accomplished. Addresses were also made by Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, Sanford Hunt, D. D., the Rev. A. B. Leonard, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, and several others.

The Rev. Dr. Buckley said the possibility of a union with the Presbyterian Church was welcomed by him. The elimination of bad doctrine from the Westminster Confession of Faith, as voted for at the recent presbytery meeting in this city, was, he believed, a step that would hasten that union.

THE BANK WRECKING SENSATION.

The Entire Case to Be Laid Before the Grand Jury Shortly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The bank sensation is not ended yet. An exposé of the remarkable manner in which the three banks which closed their doors have been placed upon their feet again in the last ten days and the systematic suppression of incriminating facts is being looked for at an early day. The complete story of the transfer of the two State banks to the control of the wrecking syndicate and their operation afterward is to be laid before the grand jury at an early day; and, in spite of the restitution which has been made by individuals in the hope of securing immunity from punishment, it now looks as if the men guilty of violating the laws of the State will get their just deserts.

Concerning the rumors about the condition of the Western National Bank and that of the Commercial, Bank Examiner Hepburn declares that he has recently examined both banks and found them to be sound. He added that the capital of the Western, which is $3,500,000, is so large that there is no possibility of the depositors ever sustaining any loss.

Arrangements were made today by which the Lenox Hill Bank will clear through the Western National Bank.

NIHILISTS INCREASE THEIR VIGOR.

Siberian Outrages May Lead to a Fresh Outbreak—Action of the Czar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A Paris cable message states that further particulars of the Siberian horror have been received and show that the cruelties were worse than at first reported. It now appears, runs the story, that Mme. Sihida had a younger sister, some 16 years old, who went to Siberia to look after her comfort. Arriving there she had the misfortune to please the eye of the director of the prison. She was detained by him upon a trumped-up charge of conniving at Mme. Sihida's attempted escape and became a victim of his brutality. She was subjected to such atrocious treatment as to cause her death soon after. Mme. Sihida indignant and terror-stricken by this awful event, vehemently denounced the outrage. In doing this she attracted the attention of the director, who then approached her with the same insults he had heaped upon her sister. The monstrous revenge of the director in having her publicly flogged followed, and this punishment was accompanied by inhuman incidents which probably had more to do in driving her to suicide than the exposure to which she had been subjected.

The revolt in the male prison is confirmed, and it is now definitely known that the number of killed amounted to forty-one. News of the affair has now been circulated in Russia and it has inspired the Nihilists with new vigor. Upon learning the particulars and realizing the universal protest and violent feeling the case would arouse, the Czar dispatched an officer to replace the director, and ordered that official to report at St. Petersburg.

MORE ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The Sea in a Dangerous Condition—No Tidings of the Erin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—All incoming vessels today report an increasing number of icebergs at sea and much field ice. The steamer Amalfi, which reached her dock this morning, left Hamburg Jan. 9 and reached Halifax after thirty days of voyaging through ice and dodging icebergs. Capt. Kraeft reported that Jan. 28 he passed through an ice-field 175 miles long. He saw twenty icebergs, big and little, and one 200 feet high.

The steamer State of Nebraska passed three icebergs in latitude 44, longitude 48, and Capt. Hodge of the steamer Red Ruth, from Hamburg and Cardiff, said he passed a number of icebergs Feb. 8 as far south as latitude 43° 30'. The failure of the steamers Timor and Astral, which also arrived today, to bring any news of the Erin was a severe disappointment to the owners of that vessel. The Astral, Capt. Simpson, steamed out of Rotterdam Jan. 9, touched at Portsmouth Jan. 15, and was at St. Michaels Jan. 31. He neither saw nor heard anything of the Erin, although he would probably have seen her if she had steamed to the southward, as her agents hoped. The Timor, from Gibraltar, passed over the track the Erin would have taken, and the National Liner Holland, arriving a few days ago, took a southern route on purpose to search for the Erin, but in vain.

CLOAKMAKERS MAY STRIKE.

Eight Thousand Workmen to Demand an Increase of Pay.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—There are indications that the cloak and suit makers employed by all the manufacturers in this city—about eighty—will strike in a few days unless their wages are increased. There are about 8,000 employés in all, 3,000 of whom belong to the United Cloak and Suit Makers' Union. Those employed in all the principal shops in the trade met at different halls tonight and voted as to what action they would take on the subject of increased pay. Their decision will be reported at a general mass-meeting to be held tomorrow night. The officers of the union stated tonight that they were not in favor of a general strike, but they may be forced into it.

FAVORING THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

Newspaper Publishers Advocate the Bill Now Pending in Congress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—At this morning's session of the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association Mr. W. B. Richards of the Indianapolis *Evening News* introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers' Association is in hearty sympathy with the efforts now being made by American authors to obtain from Congress a fuller security for literary property, and we believe the proposed International Copyright bill to be in the interest of the National honor and welfare.

On invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, the Secretary of the American Copyright League explained the details of the pending bill. He was followed by Col. J. A. Knox of *Texas Siftings*, who urged the association to support the resolution and the cause. The resolution was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, J. W. Scott of the Chicago *Herald;* Vice-President, S. H. Kauffman, Washington *Star;* Secretary, R. H. Campe, Pittsburg *Chronicle;* Treasurer, William Laffin of the New York *Sun;* Directors, E. H. Woods, Boston *Herald;* C. W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic;* Louis Baker, St. Paul *Globe;* W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn *Times;* and L. L. Morgan, New Haven *Register.*

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

George W. Krewolf, an Absconding Theatrical Treasurer, Arrested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Among the passengers on the Pacific mail steamship Colon, which arrived at her pier this morning, was George W. Krewolf, formerly treasurer of Hoyt & Thomas' "Brass Monkey" company. Krewolf was met by detectives, who arrested him on the charge of absconding with $3,000 of the company's money while it was playing at the Bijou Theater in Boston. Justice Hogan committed the prisoner for ten days to await a requisition from Massachusetts. Krewolf disappeared in April last and went to San Francisco. Hoyt & Thomas were notified a month ago that he had sailed from there for this city and made arrangements for his capture.

A Letter from Stanley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Henry M. Stanley, in a letter to Col. Thomas W. Knox of this city, after acknowledging the warm greetings which he is receiving from this side of the Atlantic, says:

Africa is not a land to cause one to forget his friends, but rather emphasizes whatever happy impressions and memories of Europe he may have. She is exacting, but not unkind. You see, I speak of Africa as a goddess. She intimates very clearly that what she has in store for her voyageurs is not to be compared with her richer and more cultivated sister, Europe; therefore I have been enabled to hold my friends very near by heart. Of course the first thing to do is to finish the report for our almost completed work, and this will keep me some months in Europe. Then I shall think of seeking my friends. That will be a rare pleasure.

To Supersede Castle Garden.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom today started out to find the best place to land immigrants when the Government shall begin the business. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Henley and Solicitor Hepburn. They visited Castle Garden, Bedloe's, Ellis, and Governor's Islands. Secretary Windom had little to say regarding the result of his tour. A prominent Republican said that the Secretary intended to annul his contract with the present State Emigration Commissioners immediately on reaching Washington.

Most's Lieutenant in Trouble.

The Anarchists of the city were aroused by the news received by cable from Leipzig announcing that Herr Most's trusty lieutenant, Bruno Reinsdorff, had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for distributing the New York *Freiheit*. Reinsdorff recently went to Europe. Upon arriving in Germany he sent several inflammatory circulars and copies of the *Freiheit* to some of his old-time acquaintances. These fell into the hands of the police, and the man's arrest quickly followed.

Theodore Thomas' Engagement.

Mr. Theodore Thomas could not be seen at his house, No. 108 East Seventeenth street, today. One servant said the popular leader was out of town, another that he was engaged (not matrimonially). This evening Mr. Thomas' son vouchsafed the information that his father was well, happy, in town, and engaged to be married to Miss Fay, but that positively no date had been fixed for the wedding.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The examination of Pell of the firm of Pell, Wallack & Co., who is charged with assisting Peter J. Claassen in the wrecking of the Sixth National Bank, was adjourned this morning by consent of both sides until next Thursday.

Representatives of the glass industry from several States attended a secret meeting of the American Glass Manufacturers' Association at the Astor House today, and it is supposed that steps were taken to form a flint-glass trust.

John R. Robinson, receiver of the Santa Eaulalia Silver Mining company, has reported to the Supreme Court, and Justice O'Brien has appointed John C. Robinson referee to examine the receiver's books in the proceeding for a final accounting.

John McGinnis, a Brooklyn machinist, yesterday afternoon shot three bullets into the body of Daniel Lyons, his brother-in-law, of whom he was jealous. Lyons is dying in the hospital. McGinnis gave himself up immediately after the shooting and in court this morning was committed to await the result of Lyons' injuries.

A policeman saw a light in St. Paul's Church at Broadway and Vesey street at 3 o'clock this morning. He found that the lock of the door leading to the vestry had been forced and entered the church, where an old man by the light of a candle was packing up church vestments, altar cloths, etc., in a sack. At the station-house the prisoner said that he was Henry Brown, a cigarmaker, living at No. 290 Delancey street.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

Isaac B. Sawtelle Recognized by a Portland (Me.) Hotel Clerk.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13.—Isaac B. Sawtelle, wanted in Boston in connection with the mysterious disappearance of his brother Hiram, was arrested here this morning. He registered at the Falmouth Hotel Monday evening under the name of J. Bridge, Dover. He attracted the attention of the clerk, who took him for a beat. Last night the clerk read a description of Sawtelle and recognized the man. He notified the police, and "Bridge" was placed under surveillance. This morning he went to the post-office, got a letter, and proceeded to the Grand Trunk depot, where he asked for a ticket for Detroit, but did not purchase it. He boarded the Montreal train and was then arrested. He turned pale and admitted that his name was Sawtelle.

Yesterday a stranger called at the hotel and asked for Sawtelle, but was told there was no such person there. He saw the name "Bridge" on the register and said: "That's the man I want." The Boston police have been notified of Sawtelle's arrest.

FIREWOOD FILLED WITH GUNPOWDER.

A Detroit Woman Seriously Injured by an Exploding Stove.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—An outrageous attempt, presumably upon the life of Mrs. Lipmeyer of this city, occurred today. As a result her mother is seriously if not fatally injured and her house is badly wrecked. This morning some wood was put into a stove and a fire started. Some time after the neighborhood was startled by an explosion that was heard for blocks. It came from the Lipmeyer residence and investigation showed that the stove was blown to atoms and Mrs. Lipmeyer's mother seriously injured.

Search disclosed a block of wood which had been bored to a depth of one foot, and the condition of the cavity showed only too plainly the presence of powder. It was a miraculous escape for the whole family, who were in the immediate vicinity of the stove. The police have instituted a rigorous investigation.

THE COLOR LINE IN THE GRAND ARMY.

New Orleans' Veterans Divided Into Two Hostile Camps.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—There are now two sets of officers of the Louisiana and Mississippi department of the Grand Army of the Republic. This was brought about by the success of Capt. Jacob Gray, the department commander, in securing the admission of colored posts. The white posts did not meet the movement with favor, claiming that it would place them under colored rulers within a very short time. At the annual encampment which began Monday night it was claimed that the colored posts had no right to vote. The colored men, however, were in the majority and proceeded to elect a full set of officers. White posts then withdrew and elected a ticket of their own. The matter must now go before the National encampment.

FEARFULLY FLOGGED BY WHITE CAPS.

A Harmless Old Man Beaten by Indiana Regulators.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Word has been received from Patricksburg, a small town west of here, of a most brutal White Cap outrage, of which Philip Brammer is the victim. Brammer lives a short distance out of town, and is a middle-aged man of weak mind, though there is nothing vicious about him. About 9 o'clock Wednesday night he started home, and when he had gone but a short distance he was seized by a number of masked men, who compelled him to go to an old orchard, where he was tied to a tree. The men then cut switches from the trees and began to whip him unmercifully. When completely covered with blood Brammer fell to the ground exhausted. It was nearly daylight when Brammer, almost frozen, reached his home.

Experience proves that nothing else so surely destroys scrofula as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

LENT IS NEARLY HERE.

SOCIETY IS THEREFORE IMPROVING THE TIME THAT REMAINS.

Mrs. James Ransome Walker Gives a Musicale—A Large Reception at the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Anthony—Miss McDonald's Debut Celebrated—The Shattuck-Brown Reception—A Pleasant Luncheon—Other Entertainments.

A musicale was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. James Ransome Walker at their residence, No. 1726 Prairie avenue. The lower part of the house was thrown open and brilliantly lighted. Bouquets of roses, tulips, and carnations were placed on mantels and tables, pink being the color used. On the piano was a large vase filled with pink carnations and ferns. Mrs. Walker received in a gown of green-striped silk trimmed with white silk mull and sprays of pink flowers. Assisting her was Miss Royce in white crêpe, with brocaded satin bodice and trimmings of white ribbon. An enjoyable program was given, the Rosenbecker string quintet furnishing the instrumental music and Mme. Augusta Hastreiter some charming songs.

At the conclusion of the music a substantial supper was served, the table being decorated with pink roses and ferns. A large number of guests were present, among whom were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. William Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Ackerman, Dr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Butler, Mr. and Mrs. George Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Pearly, Mr. and Mrs. McBirney, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Miss Carpenter, the Misses Odell, Miss Belden, Miss Porter, Miss Peck, the Misses Grannis, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Cook, Miss Rew, Miss Hattie King, the Misses Pullman, Miss Hibbard, Miss Van Schaack, Miss Seeberger, Miss Henderson, Miss Eva Kimball, Miss Katharine Porter, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, Mr. Tabor, Mr. Harry Hubbard, Mr. F. B. Tuttle, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Clifford Johnston, Mr. Jones, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Frank Marsh, Mr. Badger, Mr. Edward Doane, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Bissell, Mr. B. Winston.

THE ANTHONY RECEPTION.

A pleasant reception was given last evening from 6 to 9 o'clock by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliott Anthony, No. 248 La Salle avenue. They were assisted by Judge Elliott Anthony, their father, and by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Sheahan and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Guthrie, the ladies being sisters of the hostess.

Mrs. Anthony was attired in black and red striped silk skirts, with bodice of black lace over red silk; diamond ornaments and bouquet of white hyacinths. Mrs. Sheahan wore a costume of gray Henrietta and crêpe; gray gloves and bouquet of pink carnations. Mrs. Guthrie wore white silk, with a bertha of point lace trimming the décolleté bodice. Her bouquet was of white roses.

Floral decorations consisted throughout of pink carnations, smilax, and potted palms. Flowers were set in vases in various rooms and the mantels were banked with mingled pink and green. Weber served refreshments on two tables that were adorned also with pink carnations, to which was added pink tapers in silver candelabra. Two young ladies presided at each table, pouring tea and chocolate. They were Miss Hooley, who wore a gown of pink and green silk, Miss Becker of Milwaukee in white crêpe, Miss Galt of Sterling in blue crêpe, and Miss Frasher in pink silk. Music was furnished by Hand's orchestra. The entertainment was followed in the evening by a dance for young people.

There were over 200 guests present, among whom were:

Judge and Mrs. Driggs, Judge and Mrs. Hawes, Judge and Mrs. Prendergast, Judge and Mrs. Shepard, Judge and Mrs. Tuthill, Justice and Mrs. Magruder, Judge and Mrs. Gary, Judge and Mrs. Grinnell, Dr. and Mrs. Isham, Mayor and Mrs. De Witt C. Cregier, Mr. and Mrs. Frasher, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Prindiville, Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn, Mr. and Mrs. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. James Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond Prindiville, Mr. and Mrs. John Prindiville, Mr. and Mrs. Barnum, Mr. F. H. Winston, Gen. H. H. Thomas, Gen. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William Trego, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, Mrs. J. W. Sheahan, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Green Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Angus, Mr. and Mrs. William Hill, Mr. and Mrs. William Bulger, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hooley, Mrs. Robert Hurlbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Travers, Mr. George Sheahan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lockwood, the Misses Russell, the Misses Niblock, the Misses Barnum, Miss Travers, Miss Fisher, Miss Crawford, the Misses Chase, the Misses Prindiville, Miss Cobb, Miss Thorne, the Misses Smale, Miss Gary, Miss Sheahan, Mr. Walters, Mr. Chase, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Prindiville, Mr. Sellers, the Messrs. McEwen, Mr. Stockton.

MISS M'DONALD'S DEBUT.

Mrs. Joseph McDonald, No. 351 Chestnut street, gave a ladies' reception yesterday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, the occasion being the début of her daughter, Miss Kathleen McDonald.

Cut flowers of various kinds arranged in vases were placed on tables and mantels, while potted palms added to the decoration. Music was supplied by Freiberg's orchestra. Mrs. McDonald wore black silk covered with black lace that was caught up with clusters of natural violets. The bodice was trimmed with ribbons and brightened with a cluster of violets. The débutante was attired in white mousseline de soie over white silk, a point lace bertha trimming the décolleté bodice. A pink rose in her hair, gathered from her bouquet, and fronds of maidenhair ferns on her corsage were the only ornaments worn.

Weber served refreshments in the dining-room. The table was ornamented with candelabra bearing pink tapers and with pink roses scattered loosely with ferns over the cloth. Presiding here were four young ladies in dainty costumes—Miss Williams in white silk brocade, Miss Barnum in white silk with ostrich feather trimming, Miss Hooley in canary-colored silk and tulle with violets, and Miss Helen Todd of St. Paul, Minn., in pale blue silk with lilies of the valley.

A dance for young people followed in the evening. Among those present during the afternoon and evening were:

Mrs. Allport, Mrs. James H. Dole, Mrs. Peter Studebaker, Mrs. John Gordon, Mrs. Roland Nickerson, Mrs. Z. P. Brosseau, Mrs. Robert Williams, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. M. R. Morgan, Mrs. Myron Pardee, Mrs. Egbert Jamieson, Mrs. Gwynne Garnett, Mrs. Morris Sellers, Mrs. Delbert Winslow, Miss Eliza Allen Starr, Mrs. Wellington, Mrs. Charles Trego, Mrs. H. M. S. Montgomery, Mrs. R. M. Hooley, Miss Allport, Miss Jones, Miss Kent, Miss Beach, Miss Johnson, Miss Fargo, Miss Williams, Miss Chapman, Miss Emma Niblock, Miss Tillinghast, Miss Slaughter, Miss Quan, Miss Durand of Lake Forest, Miss Hayes, Mr. Barnum, Mr. Frederick Smith, Mr. John Sellers, Mr. Howard Greer, Lieut. Taggart.

A LARGE RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Shattuck, with Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, parents of Mrs. Shattuck, gave a large reception last night at their residence, No. 3426 Michigan avenue. Mrs. Shattuck was attired in white satin with décolleté bodice and elbow sleeves. A bunch of pink roses was fastened on her corsage. Mrs. Brown wore black silk brocade, with yellow roses on her corsage and pearl ornaments.

The parlors were ornamented with masses of potted palms and bouquets of cut flowers, to which smilax was added for chandelier drapery. Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra, stationed in the hall up-stairs, supplied music. Refreshments were served by Eckardt from a dainty pink table. A pink silk scarf was laid across it, while in the center was a large mound of pink roses and ferns.

The reception continued from 8 until 11 o'clock, during which time nearly 200 guests were present. Among them were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brintnall, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Green, Dr. and Mrs. Edson Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Doud, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gallup, Mrs. G. A. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Snitzler, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. W. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Matson Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jebb, Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Irus Coy, Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. William Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Trude, Mrs. A. P. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hotchkin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. James Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Day, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brintnall, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reece, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Foster, Mrs. Scovil, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Alton Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Kaler, Dr. and Mrs. Barrows, Dr. and Mrs. Bristol, Dr. and Mrs. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. S. Greyston, Dr. and Mrs. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Becker, Dr. and Mrs. Banks, Dr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Bane, Mr. and Mrs. R. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. M. Barbour, Miss Wood, Miss Ettinger, Miss Marsh, Misses Rappbye, Miss Hotchkiss, Misses Robinson, Miss Dewey, Miss Reece, Miss Johnston, Miss Woodward, Miss Snitzler, Miss Ballard, Mr. A. D. Lamb, Mr. Dickstone, Mr. Kelly.

A PLEASANT LUNCHEON.

Mrs. J. Mason Loomis, No. 1608 Indiana avenue, entertained a small company of ladies at luncheon yesterday. Covers were laid for ten. The table was adorned with vases of ferns and with a large bowl of American Beauty roses set in the center. The guests were:

Mrs. Clinton Locke, Mrs. Augustus Eddy, Mrs. Henry T. Haskell, Mrs. Charles Schwartz, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. Ralph Isham, Mrs. Charles E. Towne, Mrs. Eugene Pike, and Mrs. George L. Dunlap.

ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW.

English and Scotch danced together at the Sherman House last night at their first joint ball given under the auspices of the St. George's Benevolent Association and Illinois St. Andrew's Society. The large dining-room was cleared for a dancing-hall and prettily decorated with flags, banners, and festooned colors. Most of the flags were Scottish, but they mingled everywhere with the colors of England. A. C. Cameron, President of St. Andrew's Society, and Harry Cheatle, President of St. George's Society, were masters of ceremony, and were assisted by the following reception committee: St. Andrew's, Robert Clark, William Gardner, William Inglis, Alexander Kirkland, William Kirkwood, A. M. Thomson, R. G. Tennant; St. George's, Charles Anning, A. H. Blackall, A. Booth, John Dunn, L. J. Eastland, Richard Evans, Joseph Lister. Almost 125 couples took places in the march and formed for the first quadrille, "The Edinburg." Supper was served from 10 to 12 o'clock in the ladies' ordinary.

WEIL—LEOPOLD.

Mr. Theodore Weil and Miss Rachel F. Leopold, daughter of the late Aaron F. Leopold, were married last evening at the residence of the bride's family, No. 3932 Lake avenue. Owing to the recent death of Miss Leopold's father the wedding was of a private character, only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom being present. Mr. and Mrs. Weil left for a wedding tour through the Eastern and Southern States.

OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Home Club gave a reception and german last evening in the club rooms, No. 6737 Wentworth avenue. The attendance was large.

A pleasant party was given by the members of the Elite Club of Normal Park last evening at Masonic Hall, Sixty-third and Yale streets.

The young people of the Universalist Church, at Stewart avenue and Sixty-fifth street, presented the operetta "High Life" to a large audience in the Sunday-school parlors last evening for the benefit of the church.

One thousand invitations were issued to new members of the Madison Street Y. M. C. A. to a reception at its rooms last night. The response filled the spacious parlors to overflowing. Select reading, recitations, and banjo music entertained the guests.

The second reception of the "G. T." Tennis Club in Rosalie Hall last evening brought together 150 young people. The party was under the direction of R. W. Parker, R. R. Stone, J. F. Gilchrist, and Hal McKeil. After the reception the members of the club gave a dinner to R. Russell Stone, one of the members who leaves Monday for Madison, Wis., where he will permanently reside.

CUT OFF HIS ARMS, LEGS, AND HEAD.

Punishment Meted Out to the Murderer of an Arkansas Girl.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The particulars of the tragedy at Crawfordsville, Ark., were learned tonight from the brother-in-law of the murdered girl, who resides in this city and who has just returned from the scene. The girl was missed during the night and a thorough search was made, but without success until daylight, when her mutilated corpse was found about 300 yards from the house. The face had been hacked with a hatchet in a terrible manner and she had also been shot through the body. Suspicion pointed to Corvett, who had been around the house the night before in an intoxicated condition.

From his wife it was learned that he came home early in the morning drunk and informed her that he had murdered Miss Goss, at the same time threatening to kill her if she did not keep his secret. The infuriated people took Corvett to the scene of the murder and with an ax cut off his arms and legs and severed the head from the body. When Miss Goss' brother-in-law left the mob was preparing to cremate Corvett's remains.

DISCUSSING THE TIN-PLATE TARIFF.

What the Indiana Canned-Goods Manufacturers Think of It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The tin-plate tariff is the question of preeminent importance before the convention of canned-goods manufacturers. It was specially discussed today in an address by E. S. Judge of Baltimore. He said that when a housekeeper bought a can of tomatoes for 10 cents there was five cents worth of food in it and the other five cents went to pay for the can. The proposition to increase the tariff on tin-plate, if carried out, would add a cent and a quarter a pound to its cost. To reduce the consumption of canned goods by putting them out of the reach of the working classes would likely throw out of employment 900 people, one-half of the number engaged in the industry. It was Mr. Judge's idea that the association had better not attempt to fight the whole iron industry by advocating free tin-plate. He thought it would be better to have the tin can for containing food made free so that the demand for goods would be multiplied by their being furnished cheaper to customers. A plan for a National convention has been formulated.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A BURSTING BOILER.

A Locomotive Blows Up with Fatal Results Near Douglas, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—About 8:30 o'clock this morning the boiler of a locomotive exploded while in motion near Douglas station on the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny railroad, thirty miles south of here, killing two men and injuring three others. The men killed were Charles Jenkins, a flagman, and John Ludwig, the engineer. The injured are John Steadman, fireman; William McKinley, brakeman; and George Rister, conductor. All will recover.

The engine had taken a construction-train, on which were a large number of Italian and Hungarian section hands, to Douglas station, and was proceeding up the road with only the caboose, when the boiler exploded with terrific force, demolishing the engine and caboose, tearing up the rails, and scattering boiling water and pieces of the boiler in all directions.

DR. KNIFFIN AND MISS PURSEL FREE.

The Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., Brings in No Indictments.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The grand jury after considering the evidence in the mysterious Kniffin murder case reported to Justice Beasely of the Mercer County Court this afternoon. They found no bill against Dr. Kniffin nor Miss Pursel, who were charged by Detective Rilger with the murder. Lawyer Barton moved for the discharge of the bondsmen. Prosecutor Stockton consented to the discharge of the sureties on Dr. Kniffin's bond but not those on Miss Pursel's bond. He gave no reason for holding them except that something might turn up.

Justice Beasely said that both the accused were free, because the grand jury and Coroner's jury after due deliberation could see no evidence in which to hold them. The order for the release of the bondsmen was then signed.

TERRIBLE STORMS ON THE ATLANTIC.

The Steamer Dormia's Forty-four Day Passage from Glasgow.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—"In twenty years' experience I can truthfully say I never saw such weather as has recently prevailed on the Atlantic Ocean," said Capt. R. H. Wilson of the steamer Dormia, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow. He was forty-four days on the passage from Glasgow. From Jan. 5 to Feb. 6 there was a succession of hurricanes with seas which swept the vessel from port to starboard and from stem to stern. One wave struck the ship that swept clean over the bridge forty feet from the water line. The afternoon of Jan. 19 a great storm prevailed. James Laurie, the 15-year old mess room boy, was swept over the steamer board rail. Not over three hours before little Laurie had saved the life of the chief steward.

FATALLY WOUNDED HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Mike Livix Shoots Samuel McGee and Injures His Little Grandchild.

MARSHALL, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—In Lower Wabash Township last night Samuel McGee was shot and mortally wounded by Mike Livix, his father-in-law, and McGee's baby, which was in his arms, was struck by several shots. McGee received nearly the entire charge from a shotgun in his face. He and his wife and baby were making a friendly call on Livix, but the latter met them at the door, ordered them to leave, and immediately fired at them. Livix was drunk. He has been arrested.

NEW YORK'S BILL IS DEAD.

THE WORLD'S FAIR MEASURE THROTTLED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Cunning Gov. Hill Did Not Want to Have the Measure Brought Before Him So He Used His Influence to Keep Up the Factional Quarrel in the Assembly and Senate, Which Led Finally to the Defeat of Gotham's Great Ten Million Dollar Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The end has come, and an exciting finale it was, too. New York's $10,000,000 World's Fair bill is dead, and now all that remains is for the Senate to perform the autopsy on it tomorrow. Practically the measure has been dead for a week, but the appearance of animation was kept in it because of the fight between the two Houses to avoid the blame for killing it. Beneath the fire and smoke the cunning of David B. Hill is discovered. He has had a more active hand in the struggle to throttle the bill than he was given credit for. He did not want it to come to him, and worked his points well to help in killing it. The scene upon the floor of the Assembly today was the most exciting in several years and the personalities were as bitter as during the debate over the Assembly ceiling job.

Mr. Mase declared that the rupture was one that would take years to heal and that would cost the Republicans dearly. He said that Tom Platt had never done anything for the party without considering Tom Platt first. There is one thing certain, and that is that the Democrats have shifted the blame for the defeat of the World's Fair bill on the Republicans.

The sessions in both Houses of the Legislature were lively. In the Assembly the Platt Republicans, led by the Speaker, were disastrously defeated by the independent Republicans, led by Mr. Fish, with the assistance of the Democrats. The appointment of the second conference committee was taken out of the hands of the Speaker and the majority of the committee appointed by the House on motion of Mr. Fish. In the Senate the special order, which was the Ballot-Reform bill, occupied the entire session. When the message from the Senate, announcing the disagreement of the Conference Committee on the World's Fair bill, was read in the Assembly and a new conference committee ordered, Speaker Husted declared that if this great project was to be throttled his hand should not be at its throat. He had appointed two committees in accordance with parliamentary usages. He should now throw the responsibility upon the Representatives of New York. He appointed as such committee Mr. King, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hoag, Mr. O'Hare, and Mr. Dinkelspiel, all of New York. Messrs. O'Hare, King, and Lewis declined to serve. Then Mr. Fish moved to substitute other names for the names of Gibbs, Greene, Blumenthal, Hoag, and Dinkelspiel.

A LITTLE SPARRING MATCH.

Then followed sparring between the Depew and Platt factions. Mr. Andrus pitched into Fish's Republicanism and Fish retorted by intimating that Andrus was only a new recruit anyway. Mr. Whipple also arraigned Mr. Fish, the leader of the Republicans, for making his appeals to Democrats, a sight that he never saw before. Mr. Fish said that he did not propose to answer personalities. The gentlemen who stood by the Assembly bill knew that they were indorsed by the people and by the press. He then moved to amend his own motion so that the committee should consist of Messrs. Gibbs, Hoag, Blumenthal, Greene, and Johnson of Oneida. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The Speaker again explained his reason for appointing the last conference committee. There was no question that the House had the right to name the committee, but if the committee named by Mr. Fish was appointed there would be no World's Fair bill. The vote stood—53 yeas to 62 nays. The Republicans who stood by Mr. Fish were Messrs. W. B. Burns, Currier, Depuyster, Gibbs, R. S. Johnson, King, Van Selleck, and White. The Democrats who voted with the Republicans were Brady, Dinkelspiel, Kerrigan, and Menninger. Mr. Fish's motion was then adopted without a division. Mr. Hoag declined to serve.

A conference of the joint committees is being held at a late hour tonight in Mr. Gibbs' room in his hotel, but no result is expected.

CONGRESSMEN LOSING INTEREST.

Doubts if a Quorum Can Be Had at the Fair Committee Meeting Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Chairman of the Special World's Fair Committee has sent out notices for a meeting of his committee tomorrow morning to consider the two bills and the report prepared by the sub-committee. It is doubtful whether all the members or even a quorum will attend, for they appear to share the general decline of interest in the subject which is apparent among members of the House. That is, however, partly due to the overshadowing questions that have recently absorbed attention, and it is predicted that interest will be revived as soon as the special committee shows that it really means business. Mr. Candler, according to his friends, will be ready to report to the House Saturday or Monday. There will not be much in his report except the recommendation that after the general subject has been discussed and the various bills amended as the House may think proper the site shall be selected by balloting for the four cities something after the way proposed by Mr. Springer.

Mr. Tanner Thinks Chicago All Right.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—John R. Tanner arrived here today from Washington and will spend a few days looking over the political situation with his friends. He is impressed with the idea that Chicago will secure the World's Fair in 1892 if one is held.

HALF-HEARTED CANADIAN LOYALTY.

Montreal French Liberals Pass Resolutions Which Read Both Ways.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Friday last the Club National, composed of young French Liberals, held a meeting at which a resolution was submitted deprecating the vote of the Dominion Parliament affirming unanimously the loyalty of Canada to the Queen. The resolution met with so much opposition that it was withdrawn. The chief objection raised by the members against the resolutions as submitted was that they might be considered as a censure on Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition, and the other Liberal members for the vote given by them in favor of the motion. The resolutions now declare loyalty to the Queen, admiration for the British constitution, and approval of the vote given by the Liberals; but at the same time declare that independence is in store for Canada and deprecate any legislation which "might alienate American sympathies at a time when public opinion calls for closer commercial relations between Canada and the United States." The resolutions will be submitted Friday.

NEW RIVER FREIGHT LINE TO OMAHA.

Railway Rates Greatly Affected by the Enterprise.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—J. M. Philips of New York, representing the Merchants' River Line Navigation company, is in the city en route to Omaha, where final arrangements are to be made for establishing a river freight line from that place to Pittsburg, Pa. The line is to be put into operation within the year. It will consist of sixty light-draught river steamers and 300 barges. Two steamers with their tows will leave each terminus daily, the trip being made in fifteen days, with stops at all principal river points. The rates on freight will be 15 cents per 100 pounds weight on all shipments of over 1,000 pounds. This is a reduction of two-thirds on the present rate by rail. It is understood that the Inman Line is backing the enterprise.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The gambling-house keepers of Belvidere, Ill., have been indicted by the grand jury.

The Michigan Christian Alliance began a three days' session at Grand Rapids yesterday.

At Peoria yesterday Carl Hebert was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for passing bogus checks on a local bank.

The Iowa Supreme Court yesterday overruled the petition of Fred Munchrath, convicted of complicity in the Haddock murder at Sioux City, for a new trial.

Gov. Fifer yesterday refused a pardon to Lewis Jackson, who received a life sentence in May, 1869, in the Clinton County Circuit Court for murder, and to Charles J. Woodruff, from Gallatin County, doing a sentence of ten years for burglary.

...ILL IS DEAD.

...MEASURE THROT... LEGISLATURE.

...Not Want to Have ...ht Before Him So ...nce to Keep Up the ...the Assembly and ...Finally to the De... ...Great Ten Million

...13.—[Special.]—The ...citing finale it was ...000 World's Fair bill ...t remains is for the ...autopsy on it tomor... ...asure has been dead ...rance of animation ...f the fight between ...the blame for killing ...smoke the cunning ...ered. He has had a ...struggle to throttle ...n credit for. He did ...him, and worked his ...lling it. The scene ...embly today was the ...years and the per... ...s during the debate ...r job.

...t the rupture was ...rs to heal and that ...na dearly. He said ...er done anything for ...sidering Tom Platt ...certain, and that is ...e shifted the blame ...rld's Fair bill on the

...Houses of the Legis... ...the Assembly the ...y the Speaker, were ...y the independent ...Fish, with the as... ...s. The appointment ...ce committee was ...ds of the Speaker ...the committee ap... ...on motion of Mr. ...the special order, ...Reform bill, occu... ...When the message ...ncing the disagree... ...Committee on the ...ad in the Assembly ...committee ordered, ...that if this great ...tled his hand should ...had appointed two ...ce with parliament... ...ow throw the re... ...resentatives of New ...such committee Mr. ...g, Mr. O'Hare, and ...ew York. Messrs. ...is declined to serve. ...o substitute other ...of Gibbs, Greene, ...inkelspiel.

...ING MATCH.

...between the Depew ...Andrus pitched into ...Fish retorted by in... ...s only a new recruit ...also arraigned Mr. ...epublicans, for mak... ...rats, a sight that he ...Fish said that he did ...personalities. The ...the Assembly bill ...dorsed by the people ...en moved to amend ...he committee should ...Hoag, Blumenthal, ...Oneida. He moved ...hich was ordered. ...lained his reason for ...ference committee, ...that the House had ...mittee, but if the ...Fish was appointed ...d's Fair bill. The ...2 nays. The Repub... ...Fish were Messrs. ...epuyster, Gibbs, R. ...Selleck, and White. ...d with the Repub... ...nkelspiel, Kerrigan, ...h's motion was then ...ion. Mr. Hoag de...

...t committees is be... ...onight in Mr. Gibbs' ...result is expected.

...ING INTEREST.

...an Be Had at the ...eeting Today.

...Feb. 13.—[Special.]— ...Special World's Fair ...otices for a meeting ...row morning to con... ...he report prepared ...is doubtful whether ...en a quorum will at... ...share the general ...the subject which is ...ers of the House. ...due to the over... ...have recently ab... ...it is predicted that ...d as soon as the spe... ...that it really means ...according to his ...report to the House ...There will not be ...t the recommenda... ...al subject has been ...ous bills amended as ...oper the site shall ...for the four cities ...y proposed by Mr.

...hicago All Right.

...n. 13.—[Special.]— ...d here today from ...nd a few days look... ...situation with his ...d with the idea that ...World's Fair in 1892

...ADIAN LOYALTY.

...s Pass Resolutions ...oth Ways.

...13.—[Special.]—Fri... ...ional, composed of ...held a meeting at ...submitted deprecat... ...inion Parliament af... ...loyalty of Canada ...lution met with so ...t was withdrawn. ...ed by the members ...as submitted was ...ered as a censure on ...the opposition, and ...s for the vote given ...motion. The resolu... ...to the Queen, ad... ...constitution, and ap... ...by the Liberals; but ...e that independence ...alienate American ...when public opinion ...al relations between ...tates." The resolu... ...riday.

...LINE TO OMAHA.

...Affected by the En...

...13.—J. M. Phillips ...ing the Merchants' ...company, is in the ...where final arrange... ...establishing a river ...ce to Pittsburg, Pa. ...nto operation within ...sist of sixty light... ...d 300 barges. Two ...will leave each ter... ...ng made in fifteen ...ncipal river points. ...be 15 cents per 100, ...pments of over 1,000 ...ion of two-thirds on ...It is understood ...backing the enter...

...ORTHWEST.

...eepers of Belvidere, ...the grand jury. ...n Alliance began a ...d Rapids yesterday. ...art Hebert was sen... ...sonment for passing ...k. ...urt yesterday over... ...Munchrath, convicted ...ock murder at Sioux ...refused a pardon to ...ed a life sentence in ...County Circuit Court ...J. Woodruff, from ...entence of ten years

WHY THE CZAR TREMBLES

MR. KENNAN TELLS OF RUSSIAN NIHILISM AND ITS CAUSES.

Reasons and No Reasons at All for Exile to the Siberian Mines—The Sunset Club Finds Amusement in a Discussion on Cranks—An Iowan Loses $5 by a Sleight-of-Hand Trick—Architect Hansen's Suit for Fees in Court-House Repairs.

There are two kinds of Russian Nihilists. One is the Nihilist of the American ideal, the homicidal Nihilist, the Nihilist with a bomb in either pocket and a dagger in his sleeve. The other is the Nihilist as Mr. George Kennan found him, the refined, educated patriot of high breeding, suffering patiently the inhuman tortues of the mines, but keeping alive under his gray overcoat the hope of liberty for his beloved fatherland.

It is not much of a guess to say that nine-tenths of the audience of 2,500 that filled Central Music-Hall last night went to Mr. Kennan's lecture with the first picture comfortably fixed in their minds. In the burning words of the lecture and the dreary, homesick light that seemed to stream down from the eyes on the canvas that picture was dissolved and the one that took its place was painted in the colors of a loving artist.

The pretty girl who stood at the door of the hall expressed the sentiments of the audience when she muttered, with a fierce jerk at her glove: "O, if I had that White Czar here for about ten minutes! Wouldn't I give him a piece of my mind!"

Mr. Kennan's first words gave a hard blow to the old notions about the Nihilists.

"I went to Russia and Siberia," he said in substance, "with a prejudice against these men. I had known only of them as terrorists; men of intelligence, perhaps, pure in their faith and capable of the greatest accomplishments of self-sacrifice; but fanatical and with no just idea of bringing about anything but complete anarchy. With them I had no more sympathy than I could have with such an Anarchist as Louis Lingg. After investigation I am prepared to say that no party exists in Russia which has deliberately espoused a policy of destruction. I found Socialists, men of the Bellamy type, advocates of a constitutional form of government, but no society that could now be called 'Nihilist,' and I doubt if the term was ever properly applied. I met and talked with men and women of high education, well read in the languages, interested in science, who were actuated only by the purest patriotism toward the overthrow of a system which inflicted dreadful cruelties on a great people. Political agitation would cease tomorrow in Russia if the Czar would grant even a constitutional Government under a limited monarchy, with a free press and the right of free speech."

Turning to the Government of Russia he described the "exile by administrative process" under which hundreds go into a snow-bound land without notice, without trial, and without right of appeal. A man was suspected, not of having committed a crime, but of intending to commit one. He was arrested and thrown into prison. Frequently his seizure was so sudden that not even those nearest to him and his family knew what had become of him till his voice sounded across the plains to his old home like a voice from the grave. Two men of the same family lived in Moscow. One was called Vladimir; the other Louis. Louis was suspected of seditious designs. Stupid policemen sent to arrest Louis arrested Vladimir. Vladimir was thrown in prison, and after lying in a cell for months was sent in the convict's gray overcoat with the yellow diamond on the back to Siberia. At the frontier when the roll of prisoners was called Vladimir refused to answer to Louis' name.

"Why do you not answer?" the officer asked.

"My name is not Louis. It is Vladimir."

"That doesn't make a d——d bit of difference," said the officer, and like a good servant of the Czar he carefully erased the name Louis and substituted Vladimir. The march was resumed, and the wretched victim of a suspicious family name went on into the wilds to struggle with burning suns in the summer and blasting winds in the winter. Theoretically there was a power of appeal from this injustice. The Minister of the Interior, with three subordinates and two representatives of the Department of Justice, was supposed to overlook cases in which the administrative exile process had been applied, but if he devoted a quarter of the time to each case which it should properly get he would have time for nothing else. Generally the reports of understrappers were considered conclusive.

The lecturer told of one instance where an under officer of one of the provinces made a bet that he could secure the signature of the Governor to the Lord's Prayer. He carefully wrote out the prayer, stamped and sealed it, and sent it to the Governor, who returned it promptly with his signature.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Kennan, "that he had never put his name to a more harmless document."

An example of the administrative process occurred in the life of a gentleman whom he met in Siberia and with whom he is now corresponding. This man, after lying in a cell for "contemplating the commission of a seditious act," was found not guilty. He went home and started the practice of law. One day the Governor of the province sent for him and he hurried to the office. He was told that he had been ordered sent to Siberia for three years under the exile by administrative process.

"But, your Most High Excellency," he protested, "what have I done?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "The instructions came from the Minister."

He lay in jail in Moscow awaiting the formation of the exile train and fell into conversation with other prisoners about the reasons for their exile. They asked him why he was going to Siberia.

"I don't know," he said.

One of the men laughed: "Did'nt your father have a black-and-white cow?"

"Yes; he had a lot of cows."

"Then why do you say you don't know the cause of your banishment. That is crime enough to send twenty men to Siberia."

The man served out his term. While in exile he wrote a letter for an exiled peasant who had been sent over because he deserted the Russian Church. Twenty-one months after his return he was again exiled for five years because he wrote the letter. One man was banished because the manuscript of a "seditious" article was found in his house. The "seditious" article was published in a magazine, *Annals of the Fatherland*, while he was in exile. Another—a doctor—took the trip because he helped two girls to finish their education after they had been expelled from the St. Petersburg medical school for women. This man's pretty wife set out to follow him to his place of exile—a horrible spot north of the arctic circle. After traveling thousands of miles she discovered that she had been misinformed as to the name of the town, and that her husband lay 2,000 miles farther north through the snow-drifts. Her frame was broken under the pains of motherhood and her mind gave way to the shock of the news. She died a maniac.

"O!" said the lecturer, "if the Czar in his palace could only hear a few of the dreadful tales that came to my ears he would know why it is necessary when he journeys from St. Petersburg to Moscow to send a regiment with him and post an armed sentry every hundred yards."

The audience broke into a roar of applause.

More tales and worse than these Mr. Kennan told, illustrating them with pictures of faces that were scarred with the brand of unutterable suffering—the mark by which the Czar can know his beloved children. He read a letter from a little girl to her mother in the convict prison; he narrated the humberless tragedies ending in madness; he pictured the "bread strikes" which convicts resort to when prison tyranny becomes unbearable, when women have refused to take food for sixteen days; he went over the pitiful stories of Prince Krapotkine, Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Cherniavski, and Anna Palovna Korba. And no one asked why, in the picture of the Czar Alexander II., the face was white and still, the hands folded over the breast, the eyes closed.

"Men are only human," he said.

ALL GLORIED IN BEING CRANKS.

Members of the Sunset Club Discuss the Eccentric Fads of People.

"The object of the committee in selecting the subject of 'Cranks' to talk upon was to turn this club—"

A roar of laughter interrupted the speaker. He looked around in amazement at the merry Sunsetters. His natural dignity grew more majestic and the listeners laughed all the louder.

"—into a personal experience meeting," he finally managed to say, and then the roar commenced again.

The "Crank" subject had turned everything around at the Sunset Club at Kinsley's except the dinner, which did not begin with cigars and end with soup. When Mr. W. G. Ewing began to speak they laughed at his supposed play with the words "turn" and "club." Then they laughed at his supposedly feigned astonishment, and finally when he completed the sentence they laughed at his joke and at themselves for having thought he intended a joke before he really did. Everybody gloried in being a crank, from the Rev. Mr. Smith of Evanston, "where there are no cranks," as he said, who promised to remain a crank on revision until the Presbyterian creed was revised, to the caricaturist Charles Lederer, who sketched one who couldn't find a policeman because he was a crank on the subject of not going into a saloon. Dr. H. W. Thomas was severe and spoke of cranks in mechanics and showed how they moved the world of matter. Mr. Morrison declared a crank was a "misfit genius."

Mr. Smith tickled that quality of his listeners which the speaker said was the most prominent characteristic of a crank, egotism, by advancing this definition: "A crank is a man who moves on a pivot of personality in an orbit of original eccentricity." Dr. Carus, careful and philosophical, said crank was etymologically the same as German "krank," meaning sick, and the word had been long enough in the English language to be entitled to naturalization papers.

Secretary Catlin took advantage of the cranky condition of things to ask a question which he said had been prohibited by the club so far. He wanted some crank or sane man to tell him why women should not vote. Prof. Orchardson, socialistic crank, self-styled, replied that he was a woman's rights man, but likewise availed himself of the cranky atmosphere to oppose his own views and say women were too conservative and would keep the cranks of reform from turning. I. K. Boyesen told of the Anglomania cranks and their English minister who preached of the prodigal son and the calf that had been fattened "for years and years."

The man who sat keeping his grip on the handle of this crank assembly was George A. Schilling. It was not a novel experience for him to preside over cranks, self-styled or otherwise.

"The greatest of all cranks is the man who doesn't believe in cranks," was Dr. Thomas' concluding sentence. It was his only reference to the human crank. His discourse was a learned dissertation on mechanics.

LOST $5 BY A SLEIGHT OF HAND.

An Iowan Neatly Tricked in Changing Money with a Pleasant Stranger.

A nice-looking old gentleman from Dubuque, Ia., not at all unsophisticated, but simply unsuspicious, was the victim of a sharp trick yesterday, executed with a skill worthy of the great Herrmann himself. The old gentleman tells his story thus:

"I am rooming at the Midland Hotel. In the afternoon as I walked into the entrance I met a man in the act of putting several bills in a letter. He looked up and casually asked me if I had a ten, adding that so many small bills made his letter too bulky. If he had looked anything but a plain, quietly-dressed, middle-aged business-man I should have been suspicious at once, for I'm no granger if I do come from Iowa. I found a ten and the stranger showed me a five and five ones. We exchanged, and then he said:

"'I think that's right—hold on, I'll count it again.'

"With that he took back his money and counted it out before my eyes, folded it up, and handed it to me. I carelessly stuck it in my vest-pocket and walked in, leaving the stranger fixing his letter. In the office I took out the roll to put it in my pocket-book, and was greatly surprised to find that while the five ones were all there the $5 bill was missing. He had 'palmed' it on me or something of the kind; at any rate when he handed the roll back to me after counting it he kept the five.

"The man was about 40 years of age, wore no overcoat, and had on a soft hat. He had a brown beard and looked to be—and that's what fooled me—an ordinary, well-to-do business-man. While talking with him I supposed he was a guest of the house. I don't care for the money; I'm telling this in the hope that it may prevent somebody else from getting taken in the same way."

FOR FEES IN COURT-HOUSE REPAIRS.

Architect Hansen Suing the County for $7,500—The Contract in Court.

The claim of Architect C. O. Hansen against Cook County for $7,500 came before Judge Altgeld and a jury yesterday. Hansen was made architect of the county through the influence of George C. Klenm and Contractor William Harley. Through them he secured a contract to make specifications for the repairs on the Court-House and to superintend the work. The repairs cost, as the taxpayers afterwards discovered, about $139,000, and Hansen claims that he is entitled to 5 per cent of this amount as a reward for his services. The claim is now contested by the county.

Assistant County Attorney Michels introduced an order of the board by the terms of which Hansen was to receive $2,250 as payment in full for his services in superintending the work on the Court-House and preparing the specifications.

Hansen admitted the existence of the contract which Michels produced, but claimed it was based on an underestimate. He changed the estimates at the instance of the Building Committee. Mr. Terhune, who cross-examined Hansen, asked whether he did not know that committee had no power to enter into an agreement involving expenditure.

Judge Altgeld wanted to rule the question out, but both Terhune and Michels warmly protested, and read from the statute and the decisions on the matter. The question was then allowed. Hansen professed ignorance of the law. Terhune wrung from him the admission that he charged 3½ per cent on an item for probable damages that might result from the falling of stones during the progress of the work. There was an audible titter when this admission was made. The case will probably be concluded today.

JUDGE TULEY SCORES C. H. FERRY.

After a Severe Rebuke He Takes Under Advisement the Question of Punishment.

Charles H. Ferry was before Judge Tuley yesterday in answer to a contempt rule to show cause why he took a package containing letters and private papers belonging to the lawyers for his opponent, George W. Miltimore. He was alleged to have kept the papers for two years, though they were plainly marked. Mr. Ferry has been in litigation with Miltimore in the Atkinson Car Wheel Works company for many years. His defense was that he was handed the papers by a court clerk who thought they were his, and that he did not discover the error for some time. He also claimed that there was a letter in the package which proved an attempt to freeze him out of some mining interests.

Judge Tuley required Mr. Ferry to take the stand and state who the court clerk was, but Mr. Ferry could not remember whether he was a court clerk or not, though he thought he was some court official. Nor could he tell what room it was where the papers were handed him. His memory was altogether vague and indefinite.

Judge Tuley said: "While the act was contemptible, I don't see that it is an act that the court has power to punish as contempt. If Mr. Ferry's counsel had done such a thing I should have sent them over the river, for I will maintain a standard of honor in lawyers practicing before this bar. But, being the act of a party to the suit, I doubt my power to punish, though I will take the matter under advisement and ascertain if there is any law that will reach such a reprehensible trick."

"Does your Honor mean to reflect on me?" queried Ferry, bristling up.

"I don't know what you call it, sir, but I am free to say that no high-toned man would have done such a thing," answered the Judge, coldly.

INTELLIGENT JURORS SCARCE.

The State Finds It Difficult to Get a Jury in the Bribery Case.

The regular Criminal Court panel was nearly exhausted yesterday in the examination in Judge Waterman's Court for jurors in the jury-bribing case. A special venire of ten has been ordered for this morning. During the morning session the first four jurymen accepted by both sides were sworn in. They are:

Simon D. Mentz of No. 1315 Wellington avenue, Max Lau, No. 2620 Emerald avenue; John F. Tregay, No. 101 Park avenue; John S. Olson, No 508 Dudley street.

Three more have been accepted by each side and await the acceptance of a fourth man to be sworn in. They are: F. E. Gollum, William Morrison, and William Busse.

Another venireman, Sigmund Wedels, had been accepted by both sides in the morning and was apparently entirely satisfactory. At the opening of the afternoon session the counsel for both sides were called into a private consultation with Judge Waterman. Mr. Longenecker said he had heard something during the noon recess which revealed that Wedels was decidedly inimical to the prosecution, and he desired to peremptorily challenge him. Mr. King protested that the veniremen had been accepted by both sides and could not be challenged. Court was called to order and the prosecution was allowed to use a peremptory upon Mr. Wedels, the defense entering an objection. Mr. Longenecker refuses to state for publication the reasons for his sudden change of opinion as to the venireman's acceptability.

Mr. King in his examination of veniremen practically outlined the defense. They will admit the existence of the alleged conspiracy but deny that the defendants O'Donnell and Kavanaugh were parties to it. The argument will be used that these two are being made scapegoats of to obtain leniency for the four who have been compelled by overwhelming proof to plead guilty. In other words, the theory of the defense is that it is a conspiracy on top of a conspiracy.

The Cronin case naturally entered largely into the examination of veniremen, some of whom displayed an astonishing amount of ignorance. One witness did not know what the Cronin case was about, and he had been born and raised in Cook County. All were asked if they knew the defendants in the Cronin case, and among other names mentioned in these questions were W. J. Hynes, who is to be a witness, and Alexander Sullivan.

"Alexander Sullivan is not on trial here. He is not even indicted," said Judge Clifford.

The choice of words excited a general smile.

The State's Attorney had apparently looked up some of the panel during the night, for upon the opening of the court in the morning he excused four with peremptories after only a brief examination of each.

"I've got in a nest of 'em," he said, "and there's no use wasting time over it."

It is probable that the remaining five jurymen will be secured today, but there is not much likelihood that witnesses will be placed upon the stand before Monday.

WHEN GREEK ART GREW LUXURIOUS.

Mr. Lorado Taft's Lecture at the Art Institute on "Praxiteles."

Mr. Lorado Taft lectured to a large audience last evening at the Art Institute upon "Praxiteles and His Contemporaries." Civilization in Greece, he said, has left few remains except in literature and sculpture, and these, fragmentary as they are, are of infinite value. A statue of Ceres holding a child on her arm was shown by the stereopticon. It was chiseled by the father of Praxiteles, and is remarkable as introducing the first bent head. The only work remaining to us which was certainly carved by Praxiteles is the Hermes, which was found by the Germans at Olympia only a few years ago. The god is holding Dionysius upon his arm, but the child is modeled like a little old man. The Greeks cared little for children in art, and their indifference explains the smallness of this boy's head and the stiffness of its body. The god himself is one of the most beautiful fragments in our possession. He leans upon the trunk of a tree, his attitude having a wonderful grace and beauty. Mr. Taft thought it suggestive, however, of the difference between the sturdy self-reliance of the age of Phidias and the luxury of his successors. The easy grace of line in the statue seems to take away some of the god's manliness—to give him a touch of weakness. But nothing could be more royally beautiful than this head. It is supposed to have been one of the earliest works of Praxiteles, about 375 B. C., and it was much less celebrated among the ancients than many others by him. Out of three score, however, it is the only one we have. Tenderness is expressed in it with wonderful skill, and the modeling under the eye shows an exquisite gentleness. Several other existing statues are supposed to be by Praxiteles, or to be copied from his work, notably the graceful "Lizard-Slayer," the "Silenus" in the Louvre, and the "Marble Fawn." There is a venus in the Vatican which he is supposed to have carved, but some of the horrified Popes have so covered it with plaster drapery that little can be decided in regard to it. His most famous work was the "Venus at Cnidus." It is remarkable that the fame of this sculptor depended almost entirely upon hearsay until the discovery of the Hermes, which justifies everything that has been said of him.

Scopas of Paros was another celebrated sculptor of that time. His greatest work was in the rebuilding of the temple in Arcadia to King Mausolus, which he designed. It was standing in good condition until 1450, when the Knights of St. John stopped there on their way to the Holy Land and recklessly destroyed it. The lions from this frieze are disappointing, the lecturer said, but the horses are realistic and superbly modeled.

The famous group of Niobe and her children belongs to this period, but its sculptor is unknown. It is a marvelous representation of grief without a trace of melodrama. The Greeks had not yet lost their self-restraint. Some interesting work by Lysippus was also shown.

The subject of next Thursday's lecture will be "Greek Art in Rome."

BIG PRICE FOR A BROKEN CONTRACT.

E. S. Richards Suing the Lake Shore Railroad for Damages of $2,500,000.

A suit involving between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 is on trial before Judge Grinnell, in which E. S. Richards sues the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway for damages growing out of an alleged breach of contract. The suit, as outlined by Attorney A. M. Pence in his opening speech, is based on a contract which went into effect Jan. 2, 1884, and by the terms of which Richards erected a transfer-house at Englewood to transfer grain on track from cars of Western roads to those of the Lake Shore. Richards was to be allowed 70 cents a car from the market for the accurate weights secured by his method, and the Lake Shore company agreed to pass all grain transferred to it for the next ten years through Mr. Richards' transfer-house.

Mr. Richards claims that the road failed to keep its agreement to hand all the grain over to him, and in addition to this violated a clause in the agreement, which provided that all weights should be kept secret from other roads. This the company admits, but says the clerks were to blame in not distinguishing between the grain received through Mr. Richards' transfer house and that which had come prior to the arrangement. At any rate Mr. Richards said the company failed to pay the charges according to agreement, and then declined to arbitrate the differences as provided in the contract. He broke the contract, and maintains that the breaches of faith on the part of the company gave him this right. He has statistics to show just what his losses through the breaking of the contract were, and these aggregate about $2,500,000.

CHANGES AT THE COLUMBIA.

Manager Morton Resigns and Messrs. Davis and Hayman Take a Sublease.

The Columbia Theater will pass into the hands of new managers Monday. Will H. Morton submitted his resignation as manager some time ago. It has been at last accepted by Mr. Carson, and the announcement is made that Will J. Davis of the Haymarket and Al Hayman of San Francisco have taken a sublease from Mr. Carson.

"We have taken the theater for five years with a privilege," said Mr. Davis last evening. "I received a telegram from Mr. Hayman today that he had started from San Francisco and will be here Monday. Charles N. Bertram will be our business manager. Mr. Bertram is an old and well-known theatrical manager."

Mr. Hayman, the co-lessee with Mr. Davis, is lessee and manager of the Baldwin and the new California Theater in San Francisco, and also the new Marquand Theater opened in Portland, Ore., Monday night.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Dimmick Property Not Sold.

There was a rumor in circulation yesterday to the effect that what is known as the Dimmick property at the corner of Van Buren and Dearborn streets and Fourth avenue had been sold for $226,000. The report is without foundation. As is generally known, Owen F. Aldis has held for several months an option on this property at $225,000. This option expires May 1. The option was secured with the idea that the Brooks estate might purchase the property to connect with the lot where the proposed Monadnock Block is to be built. The Brookses decided not to purchase, and now Mr. Aldis thinks it possible that he will dispose of it in another direction. The matter has gone no further than that, not a paper has been signed, and there is no probability of anything definite being decided on for some weeks. The story in connection with the rumors of the sale, that the Monadnock Block would be extended through from Jackson to Van Buren street, and that orders have already been given for this change of plan, is not only as foundationless as the reported sale, but is without any probability, even though the sale is made in the future. The contract has been let for the construction of this building according to the original plans, and whatever disposition may be made of the surrounding property will have no effect on those plans.

Tried to Kill His Divorced Wife.

W. L. Pratt attempted to shoot his divorced wife and Thomas Gray, a hired man, Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. Pratt's residence, No. 89 Park avenue. Mrs. Pratt obtained a divorce from her husband about a year ago on grounds of drunkenness and cruelty. Since then he has made frequent appeals to Mrs. Pratt, but she has refused to remarry him.

Wednesday Pratt went to the house again, Mrs. Pratt testified yesterday. Confronting his wife he again asked her to return to him, but she refused. Pratt aimed a revolver at her. She ran into the street closely pursued by Pratt. As he aimed at her a second time Thomas Gray stepped between the two. Pratt thrust the pistol against Gray's head and pulled the trigger, but the weapon missed fire. Gray wrested the revolver from Pratt and knocked him down. Pratt was locked up and was arraigned before Justice Eberhardt yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He said he went home only to see his little boy before he left town. Justice Eberhardt held him to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds.

Trying to Swindle Citizens.

An unknown man is soliciting contributions for a fund to be used to supply the Emergency Hospital with an ambulance. The hospital has no use for such a conveyance at present and the solicitor may be put down as a fraud. He called upon N. S. Bouton of the Bouton Foundry company, and so worked up that gentleman's sympathies that he gave $10, taking the precaution, however, to send the money direct to the hospital by mail, the receipt of the money being the first intimation that the hospital directors had that a fraudulent solicitor was about.

W. G. Hibbard, of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, was called upon, but, inasmuch as he gives $100 yearly to the hospital, he refused to subscribe for the ambulance fund.

The fact that Miss Ada Sweet will shortly present the city with an ambulance for use in the stead of a patrol wagon has lent some color to the fellow's story.

Breaking Up the Social Clubs.

Capt. Horace Elliott of the Englewood district has begun a war on the social clubs in his district. Englewood is decidedly prohibition, and in many cases difficulty in securing liquor has been circumvented by securing charters for clubs under the State law. Bars have been established in which the managers find considerable money and from which the city receives no license. Liquor in these establishments is sold only to members, all of whom are supplied with a key to the club-rooms. Capt. Elliott has arrested the following men: H. O. Wilson, of Wilson's Club, Sixty-third and La Salle streets; G. H. Harris, Ingram Block, Sixty-second and Wentworth avenue; C. M. Briscow of the Commercial Club, Sixty third street and La Salle; W. E. Harris and W. Bates, a bartender in one of the places. They were released by Justice Caldwell on bail and their cases will be tried today.

Lead Smelters in Convention.

The lead smelters of the West—about twenty in number from points between Pittsburg and Omaha—began a two days' convention yesterday at the Palmer. After a six hours' session Guy C. Barton of Omaha, the presiding officer, said it was all about the details of business.

"The lead men," he said, "have not got around as yet to the point of forming a trust. In fact, we have not even a combination, and our meetings have no binding effect on anybody. Just now the price of lead is exceedingly low, and things are not in a satisfactory shape from the producer's point of view. We think, however, from the present outlook that trade will brighten up when spring business opens. We then look for a little better prices for our lead, but the improvement may not be great."

Home for Scandinavian Working-Girls.

Several well-known Scandinavians met at the Tremont House yesterday to discuss the propriety of starting a home for Scandinavian working-girls. Peter Svanol, the Swedish Vice-Consul, H. A. Haugan, the banker, Editor Lindstrand, Prof. Hendricksen, Christian Treider, and C. Kelmer were appointed as a committee to report next Thursday night on a method for raising money for the home. It was agreed that there is a great need in this city for a home where working Scandinavian girls might board for about $2 a week. No great sum would be required for the running expenses of such institutions after the furniture was supplied.

Why She Blushed.

Directly in front of a TRIBUNE man at Hooley's Theater sat a fashionably-dressed young lady and her escort. She was amusing herself between the acts by surveying the house through her opera-glasses. Presently she took them down, and, indicating a middle-aged man sitting in the first row of the parquet circle, asked her escort who he was.

"I don't know him," he replied. "Do you?"

"Why, yes," she said. "But I can't place him. His face is familiar, though, and I know I have met him."

She put up her opera-glasses again and took another look at him.

"That's funny," she said. "His face is just as familiar, but for the life of me I can't recall where I've met him. I wish I knew who he was."

This was too much for the young man sitting next to the escort. He leaned over and whispered something in his ear, whereupon a smile spread over the escort's face.

"Sure you know him?" he asked.

"O, yes," she replied quickly. "Have you found out who he is?"

"Yes. It's Mr. ——, the pawnbroker."

If a match had been touched to the young lady's face it would have ignited. She blushed until her face seemed afire.

Henderson Was Insane at the Time.

Deputy Coroner McSwayne conducted the inquest held yesterday at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital on the body of Robert R. Henderson, the suicide and would-be murderer of Miss Hattie Hind, the contralto singer of the Chicago Avenue Church choir. The verdict was of suicide while temporarily insane. E. L. Vogel testified that Henderson had a wife and three children living somewhere in New York. He drank hard at times. John Brady said that several times while Miss Hinds was relating her story to him she said: "I knew he would do it!"

Items.

The eighty-fifth installment of actual subscriptions to the World's Fair fund is from the heavy works of the machine shops and amounts to $12,000. The total of eighty-five installments is $4,299,560.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 31° above zero; 9 a. m., 33°; 10 a. m., 36°; 11 a. m., 38°; 12 m., 40°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 45°; 6 p. m., 45°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.35.

H. J. Willing has leased to Baird & Bradley for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $3,000, 22 2-12x111 feet on La Salle street, ninety-six feet north of Washington street. Mr. Willing recently purchased the property of Baird & Bradley for $60,000.

The Chicago Shipbuilding company yesterday took out permits to erect a constructing blacksmith-shop to cost $8,000, a two-story office building to cost $2,500, and two two-story sheds to cost $2,000 at its new yards on the Calumet River, near One Hundred and First street.

Constable Armstrong of Justice R. H. White's court is charged with having served a number of executions, amounting to $400, collecting the money, and then leaving the city. His bondsmen are Louis Hutt and J. W. E. Thomas. Armstrong is a colored Third Ward politician. Detectives are looking for him.

Frankie Walsh, 18 months old, a son of Morris Walsh, fell out of his baby carriage in front of No. 9 Wendel street underneath a horse. The horse became frightened and trampled on the baby, whose injuries may prove fatal. A. Peterson, the driver, who was in a saloon, was arrested for leaving his team improperly hitched.

A man representing himself to be in the employ of R. G. Dun & Co. has been victimizing merchants in the outskirts of the city by obtaining small cash deposits on old collections. He signs himself R. G. Dunn, per J. Meeker, giving one address No. 147 Rookery Building and another No. 171 Monroe street, but is not known there.

Edward Devlin, dealer in hardware at No. 646 Sixty-third street, assigned yesterday to William Pettis. Assets, 2,000; liabilities, $2,400. Leland & Miller, furniture dealers at 57 West Madison, were closed by the Sheriff yesterday on two executions—one for $2,070 in favor of Everett B. Wheelock, and the other in favor of Rachel Kline for $1,044.

The Chicago Single Tax Club at the Grand Pacific last night called a conference or love feast to be held for two days in June next. All the single tax men of Chicago and Cook County will be invited. It is the intention to get Thomas G. Shearman, William Lloyd Garrison, Lewis Post, and others to address the conference.

It was rumored yesterday that the death of Mrs. Kate Baldwin, who lived in the rear of No. 9 Cass street, was due to violence. Dr. D. B. Foster, who attended the woman, has returned a certificate to the effect that her death was caused by pneumonia. The bruises upon Mrs. Baldwin's body were of a trivial nature, and according to the attendant physician's views were caused by a fall.

The clothing store of S. J. Burling, No. 88 West Randolph street, was recently closed by the Sheriff and placed in charge of a custodian. Night before last the police say that Burling, finding the custodian was temporarily absent, broke into the store and took away about $200 worth of the goods. He was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by his brother-in-law, S. Steinberg.

James Stenson, alias "Jimmy the Touch," aged 19, and Michael Behan, aged 16, for several weeks past have nightly stolen the horse and express wagon of Pat Gavan, at No. 90 South Jefferson street, and then hauled away a load of the pig iron from Timothy McHugh's foundry at No. 71 West Monroe. Mr. McHugh thinks they have stolen several hundred dollars' worth. The boys were locked up in the Desplaines Street Station yesterday.

Jewelry and clothing valued at $200 were stolen from August Lane's residence, No. 342 West Erie street, Tuesday night. The point of a knife was found sticking in the door, which had been forced open. John Thomson, Charlie Vander, and Chris Peterson, boys aged 18, were arrested on suspicion, and on one of them was found a knife containing a blade with a nick that exactly fitted the piece found in the door. Justice La Buy held them to the Criminal Court in $1,500 each. The stolen goods were taken to a Mrs. Ames on Union street, who bought them for $3. She was arrested.

Mrs. Frank Kent, the artist, with whom and Gottfried Scholaufsky and Alfred H. Harbaugh Deputy Sheriff Hartke had an encounter in serving a writ Tuesday, says she has been misrepresented. She was alleged to have thrown M. A. Rice, who was with the deputy as an agent, down the piazza steps. This is wrong, Mrs. Kent says, as she threw him out the back door. She wishes to say also that she does not live alone with Scholaufsky and Harbaugh at her home, Columbia and Armitage avenues, but that her brother and three children also reside there. The men were reported "as saying they were Anarchists and not afraid to say so." This Harbaugh denies.

Canned-Goods Packers Organize.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—The canned-goods packers today perfected a national organization with L. G. Seager of Gilman, Ia., President; T. L. Bunting of Hamburg, N. Y., Vice-President; E. S. Judge of Baltimore, Secretary; and R. Lynes Smith of Baltimore, Treasurer. The title of the organization is the "National Canned-Goods Packers' Association." Resolutions were adopted opposing an increase of the tariff on tin plate. A national convention will be held at Baltimore May 1.

Fled with the Preacher's Money.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Soon after the big fire last June Charles M. Melvin came here from Kansas City and started a crockery store, the Rev. L. G. Railsbock, a wealthy clergyman of Kansas City, advancing him the money to carry on business. As the preacher received no remittance from Melvin he became suspicious and sent a man to investigate. Melvin learned that Railsbock was getting anxious, and quietly closed out his business and fled with the proceeds. He is believed to be in British Columbia.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster today addressed the House Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic in favor of the passage of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Dingley to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic traffic, and the bill introduced by Mr. Struble prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory contrary to or in violation of the laws thereof.

The Grand Consistory's Case Dismissed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—In the District Court at Marion to-day the case of the Grand Consistory (Cerneau) vs the Grand Lodge of Iowa for a permanent injunction was dismissed on motion of plaintiffs. Another action will be commenced at once, the plaintiffs claiming to have new and important evidence to present. The case will be tried at the March term.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Thomas Bryant, a 16-year-old boy of Burlington, Mont., yesterday in a quarrel with his mother shot and killed her. He was captured and lodged in jail.

Edward Futvoye, the agent of the Furniss Line steamers at Baltimore, Md., has disappeared. He left a number of creditors behind him, and it is believed has sailed for Europe with a female companion.

The Rev. Albert P. Miller, a colored preacher of New Haven, Conn., sued the New Jersey Steamboat company for $5,000 damage for discriminating against him because of his color. A jury yesterday awarded him $500.

The statement that Andrew Carnegie had acquired control of the Pittsburg and Western railway and had sold the line to the Baltimore and Ohio is denied by Thomas King, Second Vice-President of the latter company.

TOUGH ON THE FIREMEN.

NINE INJURED AT AN EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE FARWELL BUILDING.

William Saller Fractures His Skull and Will Probably Die—List of the Hurt—The Crowd Cheers Their Heroism—The Losses Will Aggregate About $400,000, and $10,000,000 Worth of Goods Was in Danger—The Insurance Amounts to Over $350,000.

At a fire which broke out early yesterday morning in the Farwell Building, which extends from Monroe to Adams street and from Market street to the river, and destroyed property to the value of nearly $400,000, one fireman was fatally injured and eight others received injuries more or less serious. Following is the list:

WILLIAM SALLER, Truck No. 2; skull fractured; cannot recover.

JOHN MEYER, Truck No. 1; leg broken.

LIEUT. THOMAS O'CONNOR, Truck No. 2; hands terribly cut by glass.

CASPAR SNITE, Truck No. 6; cut by glass.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Truck No. 6; injured by a fall from a ladder.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Truck No. 6; cheek lacerated by falling glass.

NICHOLAS POWERS, Truck No. 2; finger crushed.

FRANK DONOHUE, Truck No. 6; face cut and bruised.

MARSHAL O'MALLEY, bad cut on chin.

The Farwell Building, though occupying so much space, is divided by fire-walls into separate risks. These fire-walls are of concrete two feet thick at the botton and eighteen inches thick at the top. Previous fires have shown that these walls of concrete are an impassable barrier to the flames.

Yesterday's fire was confined to the southeast corner of the immense building. The portion where the fire raged has a frontage of sixty-six feet on Market street and 166 on Adams street. The whole building is six stories high with a basement, and was packed from roof to basement with goods. It is built of brick with stone trimmings. But for the fire-walls the whole building must have been gutted and the loss could not have fallen much short of $10,000,000.

The fire started at the rear of the first floor, which is occupied as a pressing department by Work Bros., clothing manufacturers. At 6:49 o'clock the Fire Insurance Patrol received a still from the automatic mercurial alarm with which the building is fitted. The company at once broke into Work Bros'. first floor. Capt. O'Neill, in command of Patrol No. 1, sent in an alarm to the Fire Department from the box at Market and Adams streets three minutes after the mercurial still. The rapid spread of the fire necessitated repeated calls for additional help, which brought the working force of engines up to sixteen, besides seven hook and ladder companies and the fireboats Geyser and Chicago.

SUFFERING OF THE FIREMEN.

The heat was unusually severe and the men working upon ladders suffered the worst roast they have received for many a day. The heat cracked the glass of the windows and the fragments rained down on their heads, cutting and lacerating their hands and faces. The sufferings of the men were terrible, but they bravely stuck to their posts. Their devotion was greeted by cheers from the gathering crowd on the streets.

The men belonging to Truck No. 2 were at work on the Adams street front. In spite of the great heat they succeeded in raising a ladder to a second-story window, and William Saller was one of the first to mount. He was midway between the second and third floors when the ladder slipped at the bottom. Saller lost his hold and fell, his head striking on the stone pavement. His skull was fractured and he was picked up unconscious. The horrible scene caused a shudder in the crowd that lined the streets. The comrades of the unfortunate man gathered around him. He gave no sign of life except a faint gasp. The Lake street patrol wagon conveyed him to the County Hospital. Besides the fractured skull there was a gash from the crown of the head to the forehead. There is practically no chance of his recovery. Saller is 26 years old and unmarried.

When Capt. O'Neill of Patrol No. 1 entered the first floor of the building after turning in the first alarm the men set to work to cover up the goods. They had placed 300 covers before the spread of the flames made it necessary to leave. They started for the Market street front, by which they had come in, but found their escape barred in that direction. They made their way through the smoke to the Adams street front and got out by breaking the windows.

The members of the Fire Department did not escape so easily. Marshal O'Malley and John Meyer of Truck 1 were on a stairway leading to the third floor when it gave way. Meyer was unable to save himself and his leg was broken by the fall. The Marshal caught hold of a rafter and got off with an ugly cut under the chin. Meyer was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. While at work in front of the building several members of Trucks Nos. 2 and 6 were badly cut by falling glass. Lieut. Thomas O'Connor of Truck No. 2 had his hands frightfully cut while engaged in directing his men on the Adams street side. He remained at his post, nevertheless, till the fire was under control. Caspar Snite of Truck No. 6 while assisting in raising a ladder on the Market street front was struck by a big piece of glass which nearly amputated his thumb and forefinger. James Cunningham of the same company fell from a ladder and sprained his ankle. Thomas Dougherty, also of Truck No. 6, was caught on the cheek by a piece of glass and the flesh was terribly cut and lacerated. Nicholas Powers of Truck No. 2 had his finger crushed by a piece of falling stone. Frank Donohue of Truck No. 6 had his face cut with glass, but his injury is not serious.

THE LOSSES.

The burned portion of the building is valued at $100,000, or one-ninth of the value of the whole structure. The damage to the building will be about $40,000. It is owned by John V. and Senator C. B. Farwell.

Work Bros. occupied the greater portion of the gutted building, including the sub-basement and the first, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors. Taylor Bros., manufacturers of hats and caps, occupied the second and third floors, but this concern is practically a department of Work Bros. The loss of the two firms will be about $300,000. J. Work said the firm had secured for quarters the old Lindauer building at Franklin and Adams streets and would resume business there this morning.

Mendel & Co., jobbers of dry goods, occupied the basement. Their loss will be about $40,000.

Outside of the burned building many firms suffered loss from broken glass, the heat being sufficient to crack glass across the street. James H. Walker & Co.'s loss will be $500. The many streams of water that were poured upon the building also damaged adjoining firms. J. Hofeld & Co., fancy dry goods, and M. Gimble & Sons, hats and caps, both at Nos. 172 and 174 Market street, just north of the burned building, are damaged to the amount of $2,000 each by smoke and water. C. M. Henderson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers at the northeast corner of Market and Adams streets, lose $3,000 from smoke, water, and broken glass.

THE INSURANCE.

The building was insured to the amount of $82,300, distributed as follows: Northern and California, $5,000 each; Sun Mutual of New Orleans and Phœnix of London, $3,600 each; German-American, American of New York, Lion, Orient, Northwestern, National, and Scottish Union and National, $2,700 each; London, Liverpool and Globe, New York Underwriters, and Commercial Union, $2,500 each; Guardian (England), North American, Security of New Hampshire, London Assurance, Boylston, Pennsylvania, American of New Jersey, Firemen's of New Jersey, Standard of New York, Glen's Falls, Westchester, Phenix of Brooklyn, Imperial, American Central, Rhode Island Underwriters', Springfield, Niagara, Lumberman's, Insurance Company of Philadelphia, City of London, and London and Lancashire, $1,800 each; Hartford, and National of Hartford, $300 each.

Work Bros. & Co. carried a total of $235,000 insurance as follows:

Royal, $15,000; Insurance Company of North America and Anglo-Nevada, $10,000 each; Hamburg-Bremen and Liverpool, London and Globe, $7,500 each; Norwich Union, Queen, Phenix of Brooklyn, Ætna, Home, Commercial Union, Scottish Union and National, New York Underwriters, Hibernia, American Fire of Philadelphia, Phœnix of Hartford, Boylston, London Association, Westchester, Greenwich, Pennsylvania Fire, and Traders', $5,000 each; Farmers' of York, Reliance, Sun Fire, Packers and Provision Dealers, Alliance, Western, Rochester German, Detroit, Buffalo German, County of Philadelphia, Providence of Washington, Union of California, Transatlantic, Jersey City, Commercial, St. Paul German, Security of Connecticut, German and Milwaukee Mechanics, Granite State, Liberty, Niagara, Springfield, Orient, Girard, National, American of New York, Sun Fire, Eliot, Connecticut, Lancashire, $2,500 each; Marine of St. Louis, Lion and Franklin of Ohio, $2,000 each; British American, $3,500; Teutonia, People's of New Hampshire, Meriden, Manufacturers' and Builders' and Southern of California, $1,500 each; Pacific, Firemen's Fund, and Rutger's, $1,000 each.

Mendel & Co.'s loss is fully covered by insurance in companies unknown. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but the blaze is supposed to have started in a pile of rags around a steam-pipe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Farwell got the first news of the fire from a press bulletin which said that the whole block was in flames. He at once telegraphed for information, but almost as soon as his message had gone a dispatch came from John V. Farwell Jr. explaining just how extensive the disaster was.

"I couldn't see," said Senator Farwell, "how, with our fire walls, the whole block could be on fire; but it wasn't pleasant to hear even a report of that kind, and I was a good deal relieved when word came from John V. Jr. telling me just what the damage was."

CART FACTORY FIRE AT KALAMAZOO.

Winans, Pratt & Co.'s Plant Partially Destroyed—Other Fires.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning Winans, Pratt & Co.'s cart factory was partially destroyed by fire. The office and main building, in which the most valuable of the stock was stored were completely burned out. The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is about $10,000, with $16,500 insurance on both stock and building, distributed among the following companies: Westchester of New York, $1,500; Spring Garden of Philadelphia, $1,000; Williamsburg City of New York, $1,000; Buffalo German of Buffalo, $1,000; New Hampshire, $1,000; Mutual Fire of Chicago, $1,000; German of Peoria, Ill., $1,000; British America, $2,000; Cooper of Dayton, O., $1,000; Detroit Manufacturers', $1,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,000; Ohio of Dayton, $2,000; Union of Philadelphia, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $1,000.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A pile of coke containing about 20,000 tons, belonging to the Illinois Steel company and lying alongside of their tracks, caught fire last night, and when discovered was burning fiercely. Before the fire was extinguished it had eaten quite a hole in the coke pile. The loss is not serious.

A big bonanza for the druggists is Salvation Oil, for they sell lots of it. Kills pain.

Fifteen photos, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Ages.
James E. Barne, Anna McConnell	22—21
Peter Albertson, Belle Brown	30—28
Bion O. Coleman, Ida S. Wilhelm	25—24
Silvester Metlicka, Sophie Rehord	21—18
Frank E. Robie, Nano McGrath	28—21
Adam Zeissler, Margaretha Summa	29—27
Eugene Du Bois, Eleanor Jardiniere	29—27
Theodore S. Swenson, Hulda Jacobson	30—19
Johnney Dennis, Clara A. Babbeta	31—16
S. Conley Ogle, Leonora Steelets	27—19
Herman Scharringhausen, Elk Grove, E. Kruse	26—18
Patrick Gilhooly, Hanna Snee	24—24
Charles Krueger, Therese Ziebell	24—21
Lucien P. Boyles, Gertrude D. Bailey	24—19
Henry A. Bolte, Hinsdale, Mary Doraw	24—22
Claus Siegle, Bertha Sprung	29—23
Ulric Bastian, Elisa Gagno	38—29
John Engelbrecht, Hannah Nelson	21—19
Donato Malpedo, Antonia Marra	26—14
Tomasso Parillo, Maria Pasciente	22—16
Max E. Dorsch, Matta S. Marr	22—20
Francis Gorman, Denver, Colo., Katie Schaffen	30—26
Frank Wilson, Elizabeth Finck	31—20
L. Remmer, Elmhurst, Rosa Pfeifer, Elmhurst	27—19
Patrick Kiernan, Mary Feeley	41—34
William J. Ford, Margaret McAuley	24—23
Jeremiah Flynn, Ellen Dunn	27—28
Otto Hommar, Annie Hoglun	29—26
Walenty Blaszczyk, Katharnia Walotka	28—20
Charles Starck, Minnie Strelow	24—20
Robert Kapke, Mary Kaiser	21—19
James F. W. Fruntze, Ella Peterson	28—26
Patrick Marrow, Rose Callan	24—22
Alfred H. Woolf, Ray Marks	30—19
Dennis O'Connell, Katie Airey	24—23
Xanier Wanta, Marianna Wanta	28—21
W. L. Ingalls, Maywood, Anna Billinger, same	22—21
James Atherden, Johanna Maloney	29—28
Peter McCormack, Lizzie Jackson	37—26
Thos. Burke, Lawrence, Ia., Annie Donohue	30—26
Harry L. Miller, Emma F. Huckins	27—18
E. Cleary, Momence, Ill., Mary Fitzgerald, same	30—30
Frank Hinkamp, Johanna Niehorster	25—22
Carl O. Petterson, Mathilda Kulin	25—22
Albert Roth, Mathilda Bros	26—21
William P. Verity, Hattie Bunnell	36—24

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

CATLIN—Mamie H., beloved wife of George W. Catlin, at her late residence, 11 Maplewood-av. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 16, at 1:30 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

CURRY—Thursday, Feb. 13, Martin Curry, aged 40 years, husband of Julia Kelleher. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 16, from late residence, 3157 Wentworth-av., to St. James' Church, thence by C., M. and St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

BLAKESLEE—Mrs. Jennie Blakeslee, wife of R. Blakeslee, aged 53 years 3 months and 7 days, Feb. 13, 1890. Funeral to take place from her late residence, 105 South Western-av., Sunday, Feb. 16, 1890, at 11 a. m., to Rosehill by carriages. Friends of the family are cordially invited.

I'm going to live with the angels so fair.
I'll look for you loved ones and wait for you there,
Where tears do not flow, where death cannot come,
Together we'll dwell in that beautiful home.

DORSEY—Mrs. M. Dorsey, nee Coyle, aged 30 years, eldest daughter of P. H. Coyle. Interment at Bloomington, Ill., Saturday at 10 a. m.

DUNN—Evangaline Dunn, Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, infant daughter of Joseph P. and Susie A. Dunn. Funeral Friday from her parents' residence, 37 Clifton-av., Lake View.

DYRENFURTH—Feb. 13, at 27 Hawthorne-place, Lake View, Julius Dyrenfurth, in his 76th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FILBERT—Thursday, Feb. 13, 1890, Ellen, beloved wife of J. H. Filbert. Funeral from 250 Honore-st. Saturday, Feb. 15, at 11 a. m., by carriage to Rosehill. ☞ Wa Keeney (Kas.) papers please copy.

FREYTAG—Feb. 12, Hedwig, beloved daughter of Moritz and Margaretha Freytag, aged 7 years and 4 months. Funeral Friday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock, from 700 Wells-st., to Graceland.

FITZ-PATRICK—At the residence of her parents, 47 Johnson-st., Tessie, youngest daughter of Thomas and Honor Fitz-Patrick. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, from the above number to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

GARRITY—John C. Garrity, beloved son of Austin and Bridget Garrity, and brother of Senator Michael F., Officer Patrick, and Thomas Garrity, aged 33 years and 9 months. Funeral Saturday, the 15th, from his late residence, No. 121 Superior-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to C. and N. W. R. R. to Calvary cemetery.

GANO—Feb. 13, Nellie A. Gano (nee Thompson), beloved wife of Richard M. Gano, aged 21 years. Funeral from late residence, 4528 Vernon-av., to Graceland Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

HOOPER—At Raphine, Rockbridge County, Va., John H. Hooper, of heart failure, Jan. 18. An old resident of this city. ☞ Keokuk (Ia.) papers please copy.

HEALY—Feb. 13, at Lake Forest, Ill., Mary, the beloved wife of John L. Healy, nee Fitzgerald, aged 31 years. Funeral Saturday, the 15th, at 10 o'clock, at Lake Forest.

KRIETE—Henry C. Kriete, beloved husband of Cecilia Kriete, aged 55 years and 2¼ months. Funeral Saturday, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 73 Lincoln-av., to Graceland.

KAHNT—Feb. 13, 1890, Margaret, beloved wife of C. A. Kahnt, aged 45 years. Funeral from late residence, 3282 Lowe-av., Feb. 16, to the Church of the Nativity, thence by cars to Calvary, C., M. and St. P.

LYONS—Sadie Lyons, beloved wife of Joseph Lyons, aged 21 years, of 3355 Prairie-av. Notice of funeral hereafter. ☞ Brooklyn, New York, and New Haven papers please copy.

MATTHEWS—Feb. 11, at 11 p. m., George L. Matthews, aged 71 years and 4 months. Funeral Friday at 1 p. m. from 464 Adams-st. Burial private.

MARKS—Meyer Marks, of the firm of Marks & Bros., corner of Chicago-av. and Market-st., clothiers, aged 24 years, at his residence, 125 East Chicago-av. Funeral to take place from 125 East Chicago-av. Friday morning at 11 o'clock to Graceland. No flowers. ☞ Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

RUSSELL—Lucretia Delano, Feb. 12, 1890, in the 80th year of her age, at her home in Sunderland, Mass., mother of Edward W. and Edgar F. Russell of this city.

ST. JOHN—Feb. 13, 1890, Anna, wife of Dr. Leonard St. John.

WALSH—Feb. 13, 1890, Maurice Walsh, son of Maurice R. and Maggie Walsh, aged 3 years 3 months and 13 days, at the residence of his parents, 324 North Market-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELDON—P. F. Weldon, at his residence, 276 Marshfield-av., Feb. 13. Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young People's Methodist Alliance will be held in the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., Feb. 17, at 7:45; all are cordially invited; a good time assured; good speakers will address the meeting. FRANK McCLUNEY, S. A. KEAN, Committee.

☞ THE HON. ELLIOTT ANTHONY WILL lecture before Herder Lodge, I. O. B. B., on "Russia" on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, at Washington Hall, 72 Adams-st. Friends of the members are invited.

☞ THE CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB OF the Twenty-sixth Ward will meet at Gross Hall, opposite Gross Park depot, Saturday evening, Feb. 15. All Republicans are invited, as important business will come before the meeting.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

LIBBY PRISON

Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.) Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.

Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATER.

The Eminent American Tragedian,

LOUIS JAMES.

This and Tomorrow Evenings—RICHARD III. Saturday Matinee—INGOMAR. Matinee Prices, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

EXTRA.

NEXT WEEK — Return of the Famous Rudolph Aronson COMIC OPERA CO.

The original cast that presented this opera for 300 performances at the Casino, New York, including Pauline Hall, Georgie Dennin, Eva Davenport, Kate Uart, Grace Golden, Florence Bell, James Powers, Edwin Stevens, Charles Campbell, John Brand, Ellis Ryse, A. W. Maflin. Chorus of 75—Orchestra of 30—Ballet of 25.

Presenting the New NADJY! WITH NEW MUSIC, NEW DIALOGUE, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES. Possessing all the novelty of a New Production.

SEATS ON SALE TODAY.

HOOLEY'S—Refined Vaudeville.

LAST TWO NIGHTS—Farewell Matinee Saturday.

"We Are All Right" BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM CO.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, FEB. 16,

CARLETON OPERA CO.

In an elaborate production of "THE BRIGANDS." SALE OF SEATS NOW OPEN.

THE HAYMARKET. *Will J. Davis.* West Madison and Halsted-sts.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE BOSTONIANS!

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

This Friday Night—THE POACHERS.

Juliet Corden, Carlotta Maconda, Edwin Hoff, H. C. Barnabee, George Frothingham, and Eugene Cowles in the cast.

Saturday Matinee.......... FATINITZA
Saturday Night.......... THE BOHEMIAN GIRL

15, 25, 50, 75c, $1 and $1.50.

Next Sunday Night—JOSEPH MURPHY in "Shaun Rhue." During the week "The Donagh" and "Kerry Gow." Seats ready tomorrow.

THE AUDITORIUM.

Every Evening this Week—Matinee Tomorrow, H. M. S. PINAFORE

By Gilbert and Sullivan. Produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. Duff. Owing to the enormous success of H. M. S. Pinafore, the management have arranged to continue its performance for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Wednesday Matinee of next week. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, THE MIKADO.

The sale of seats now in progress for next week. Prices, 25c to $1.50. General admission, 50c.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

GEORGE KENNAN'S Wonderful and Thrilling Lecture, Adventures in Northern Asia, Will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30.

For beauty of expression, variety of unparalleled incident, sublime description of place and scenery, it would be very difficult to equal this most fascinating lecture. It is the last lecture of the series. Crowded houses and enthusiastic audiences have testified to the great interest of these rare lectures. Good seats obtainable. Prices, 50c, 75c, and $1. EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Ph. D., LL.D., L. H. D., etc., THREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, FEBRUARY 17, 20, 21. Tickets, $1, 75c, 50c. Now on sale at box-office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof. DAVID HENDERSON... Manager.

Matinee Tomorrow, Saturday. Prices from 25c to $1.00. EVERY EVENING. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S LATEST AND GREATEST SUCCESS— The Gondoliers. Only 8 Nights More. "The score is superior to 'The Mikado.'"—New York Sun.

Feb. 23—BLUEBEARD, JR.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Only Matinee Saturday. No Sunday performance. FRANCIS WILSON And Company In that Merry Opera, TONIGHT. Second Week. The Oolah. CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

NEW WINDSOR—M. B. LEAVITT. North Clark and Division-sts.

TONIGHT. KATE CASTLETON. A Paper Doll. John D. Gilbert. Dick Gorman. MATINEE SATURDAY. Next week—LOUIS JAMES in repertory. Season Ticket Sale now open.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison. Good Reserved Seats, 35c and 50c. Tonight, next Matinee Saturday, the Ladies' Favorite, MISS AGNES HERNDON, in LA BELLE MARIE; OR, A WOMAN'S REVENGE. The strength of "Fedora," the moral of the "Silver King." ☞ Next Week—A CLEAN SWEEP.

COLUMBIA THEATER. TONIGHT. MATINEE TOMORROW. SARDOU'S GREAT ROMANTIC DRAMA, THE EXILES. General Admission...... 50 Cents

EXPOSITION BUILDING. Fast Drawing to a close. The days for exhibiting in Chicago. THE ANGELUS And the Entire Collection of VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 10 p. m. Galleries lighted perfectly day and evening.

HAVLIN'S THEATER. Last Three Performances of A DARK SECRET. A River of Real Water. America's Champion Oarsman, EDWARD HANLAN. Night Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. Matinee Prices—15, 25, 50c. Next Sunday—HARRY LEE in THE SUSPECT.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD THEATER, Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts. DAN A. KELLY, HENRIETTE BERLEUR. After 7 Years! Popular Prices. Matinee Saturday. Next Sunday—Nick Roberts' Supreme Specialty Co.

CRITERION THEATER. Every evening this week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Favorite German Comedian, DAN MASON, in the funny Musical Comedy, A CLEAN SWEEP. Special Scenery. An Excellent Cast. Prices 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Next Week—"SHE."

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st. Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the —HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA— GRAND TABLEAUX and PLASTIC GROUPS. AJEEB, the Chess Automaton. Admission to All........50c | Children........25c

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER. Ground Floor—North Clark and Kinzie-sts. Tonight, Matinee Saturday and Sunday, EDWIN ARDEN in BARRED OUT. Reserved Seats, 25c, 35c, 50c—No Higher. Monday Night—THE DEAR IRISH BOY.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison. Under the Gas Pipes, Electric Quadrille, Queen, Stowe & Warren, Latter & Lynch, Gardner & Bernard, Whiting Bros., H. C. Edwards, The McAvoys, Riley, Smith, Belmont, &c. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM. Beginning Monday, Feb. 10, 4 BIG UNITED SHOWS IN CURIO HALL. 3 New Stage Shows Each Hour.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM, And Two Bijou Theaters, Randolph-st., Near Clark. The Cronin Suspect—John F. Kunze. Asiatic Princess. Gypsy Orchestra. Two New Stage Shows.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY..........................2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and state.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered	12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.	15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE, Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1890.

THERE are at present in Canada twenty-five prominent American defaulters who have carried into that country over $10,000,000 of boodle. These are the rascals with purses well filled by their stealings. There were in addition to these a large number of little thieves who were scared away by the discussion of the Weldon bill in Parliament. Last month the embezzlements in this country well nigh reached a million dollars. This month there have thus far been ten embezzlements, aggregating $152,865. And yet the Senate for some mysterious reason still delays the ratification of the extradition treaty!

THE malignant meanness of the opponents of the Administration, headed by the New York *Times*, is shown in their circulation of the slanderous report that ex-Gov. Warmoth has been appointed Collector of New Orleans in pursuance of a bargain made with the Louisiana Lottery company by the Republican National Campaign Committee in 1888. Of course there is not a word of truth in the story, but this has not hindered the venomous assailants of the President from circulating the libels. The truth in the matter is that Mr. Warmoth is the foe of the lottery company, and that the President, while the bill was pending, caused it to be understood in North Dakota that no person favoring it would thenceforth have any standing at the White House. And yet these malignants keep repeating the silly canard!

THE first check was noticeable yesterday in the tendency toward easier money which has been going on in the local market for some time. A strong demand made the bank rate firmer than it has been lately, though there was no actual advance in rates. New York exchange was dull at 25 cents discount. Sterling was firm at unchanged rates. The New York stock market continued to wait for news of the Western rate situation, which came after the close of the exchange in the shape of a definite announcement of a general reduction of rates.—The Chicago grain markets were again weak, corn and wheat selling at the lowest prices yet recorded for the crop. Provisions were rather firm. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 7½ cents higher, lard and ribs firm, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower for May, rye steady, barley easy, and flaxseeds unchanged.

WHEREVER Democracy is in the ascendant it is always safe to assume there is fraud. Last fall it was suspected there were frauds in New Jersey, and an investigation is now being made by a special committee of the Legislature. Thus far they have made an examination of the ballot-boxes in three strong Democratic precincts of Jersey City and have found them fairly stuffed to repletion with bogus votes. Several hundred "jokers," or tickets shorter than the regular ones, so that they can be easily folded in, were found, and the worst precincts have yet to be investigated. It is said that the frauds were so enormous as to astound even Democrats themselves. In view of these shameful manifestations of Democratic rascality the plea of the Governor of that State for ballot reform is not remarkable, but in his case, as in that of the Governor of West Virginia, it would have come with a better grace had not both these gentlemen been the beneficiaries of the rascality.

THE interview with Judge Prendergast in yesterday's TRIBUNE proves that one member of the board at least has no faith in Mr. Cooley's assertion that work cannot be begun before the spring of 1892. The Judge sees no reason why it cannot be commenced next spring at the farthest—nor does anybody else who has paid any attention to the subject. Mr. Cooley talks much as Gen. McClellan would have done had he been the engineer in charge. He would have started in by "accumulating data," and after he had done so for two or three years, when an impatient board asked him to hurry up, he would have protested against taking the grave responsibility of sticking a spade in the ground till he had collected still more data of a thermometrical, barometrical, or hypsometrical nature and had spent a few years in computing and tabulating them. To Chicagoans delay means, among other things, a polluted water supply, increased taxation, and a stream of charges of bad faith from the valley towns. Getting to work as soon as possible means lower taxes and more friendly relations with the people along the Illinois.

THE report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture on the sorghum sugar industry for 1889 is not extremely encouraging. It is true that the quantity of sugar made was largely increased, four factories producing 1,293,000 pounds as against 698,000 in 1888, but the point of profitable production does not seem to have been yet reached. The cost of producing the sugar made by these four establishments was $109,195, and the value was $136,326, thus showing an apparent profit of $27,129. But a part of that is the State bounty of $25,865. Had the State not given the manufacturers this two cents a pound the value would have exceeded the cost of production only $1,264, which is not enough to pay interest on plants valued at $323,000. If an industry protected by a tariff tax of 80 per cent and fostered by a bounty of about 30 per cent cannot pay a gross profit of 9 per cent on its plant it seems to be having rather uphill work of it. It has been a good thing for those Kansas farmers who have sold sorghum cane, but it is difficult to see who else is benefited. Unless a better showing can be made this year and next there need be little expectation that the sorghum sugar product of this country will ever cut a great figure.

SOME of the Democrats who are taking part in the debate over the proposed new rules are still attacking Speaker Reed as a "Czar, tyrant, and usurper." He has probably ceased to mind it, if he ever did, but it is as untrue now as the first day it was uttered. If Mr. Reed is a tyrant a majority of the House appears to approve of his tyranny. His rulings are sustained, and his counting members who are present but will not vote as making up a quorum is approved of. The new rules, which will soon be adopted, are an indorsement of what Mr. Reed has done. Whatever "tyranny" has been practiced, therefore, has been not by him, but by the majority of the House, and it—and not he—is the one to be abused. He deserves thanks for having executed the will of the majority. Had he executed that of the minority he would have shown himself unfit for his place.

There has been no "tyranny" unless it be such for the majority to rule. The Anarchist thinks it tyrannical if a hundred men lay down the law to one. But at the basis of American government is the principle that if there are fifty-one men of one way of thinking and fifty of the other the former shall have their way, pass their bills, and carry out their policy, whether the fifty like it or not. If that be tyranny then the majority in the House is tyrannical, and not otherwise. In the present contest the minority is anarchical and the majority is holding closely to American precedents.

GEN. MORGAN'S CONFIRMATION.

The confirmation of Gen. Morgan as Indian Commissioner by the Senate is a vindication of one of the most faithful and efficient department officers in the Administration and a much-needed rebuke to sectarian intermeddling with affairs of State. The record shows that there were but two Republican Senators who voted against confirmation—Ingalls and Pierce—and if we are correctly informed neither of these was influenced by the charges made against him, but rather by their opposition to his policy of Indian education, which has been fully set forth in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It is also pleasant to note that there were five Democratic Senators who had manliness enough to vote their convictions and refused to be influenced by sectarian clamor for partisan purposes.

The real animus of the opposition to Gen. Morgan was sectarian. The charge of unsoldierly conduct during the war was only a mean and malignant pretext, which fell to the ground as soon as it was made, the records showing that the alleged offense was a technical error and that the findings of the court-martial were promptly reversed by the higher authorities. Undoubtedly also there was much opposition from the spoilsmen, who had learned by practical experience that Gen. Morgan could not be coaxed or driven into using the patronage of his office for their corrupt purposes. The principal opposition, however, was sectarian, and it was organized and pressed by the highest authorities in the Roman Catholic Church, who not only used their influence to induce Senators to vote against him but even threatened those who should vote for him with political disasters in the future. The charge made by these authorities was that he had discriminated against Roman Catholic teachers in the Indian schools and in other positions and filled their places with Protestants. These charges were met and completely disproved by the records, which showed that in every case of removal there was ample cause either for incompetency, bad habits, or gross disregard of duty. In spite of this the sectarian opposition was kept up and was pressed with unexampled vigor and bitterness.

It is the first time, we believe, that a religious denomination has openly intermeddled with politics and demanded in a public manner the defeat of a Presidential nomination upon penalty of its displeasure. So far as the confirmation of the nomination implies a rebuke to priestly intermeddling it is deserved. Had the Senate yielded to the pressure it would have been a disgrace to the dominant party and a calamity to the country. Now that it has done its duty Gen Morgan is free to go on with his important work of bringing the Indian under the influences of civilization by his wise and radical policy of education. So long as his nomination was hung up in the Senate it was tantamount to the nullifying of his authority; but now that this obstacle is cleared away and there is an end of the partisan and sectarian vilification which has pursued him so long he can enter upon his work with free hands. We believe that he will prove himself to be the most intelligent and efficient worker who has ever filled the position of Indian Commissioner and that the great work in which he is engaged so enthusiastically will make rapid strides ahead during his administration. As an Illinoisan the people of this State will extend to him hearty congratulations upon his vindication.

CHICAGO SEWAGE AND THE VALLEY TOWNS.

The convention of delegates from Illinois Valley towns held at Joliet Wednesday was controlled by moderate men and not by Mr. Paige of Joliet or Mr. Sanford of Morris, consequently the wild talk of the former was not indorsed, and the latter did not make much progress toward securing a fee for conducting legal proceedings against Chicago. The resolutions adopted, while assuming something to be true which is not, were far milder than those which had been prepared for the convention with the hope it would indorse them.

The chief error in the resolutions is the assertion that this city intends to increase the filth which goes down the canal by pumping stuff into it from the South Fork. It has been stated over and over again that the supplemental works which Chicago proposes putting in operation will lessen, not increase, both the absolute quantity and offensiveness of the sewage sent down the valley. The South Fork has for years been the receptacle of a vast amount of animal matter that never should have been allowed to find its way there. Perhaps a third of this foul refuse has from time to time been swept into the South Branch and pumped into the canal. The rest of it has found its way to the lake. Chicago, having now jurisdiction over the packing-house territory, has required the packers to build settling basins to catch the animal matter, and they are making arrangements to obey. When they have done so the offensiveness and unhealthfulness of the contents of the South Fork will be lessened by three-fourths. Then the sewage going into the canal will not only be less obnoxious in itself, but the dilution will be thrice what it now is.

Therefore the valley people are standing in their own light when they insist that this city shall not increase the dilution. They are illogical when they scold the city for not living up to the joint resolution of 1881, requiring the pumping of 60,000 cubic feet a minute, and in the same breath insist that no sewage shall go into the canal except through gravity. Were that done they would get from 10,000 to 15,000 feet a minute of sewage in its most highly concentrated and offensive form, producing the very evils which the resolution of 1881 was meant to end. Some sewage has to go into the canal if it is not to be abandoned, for the old feeders will not supply the necessary water.

It is true, as the resolutions charge, that Chicago has not lived up to the orders of the Legislature of 1881. Technically it is to blame, but the real fault lies with that inefficient engineer, more inefficient Commissioner, and most inefficient Mayor—Cregier—who got the worthless pumps that are now at Bridgeport, and who is chiefly responsible for the delay in getting rid of them and procuring decent wheel pumps to do the work. But the city will soon do what it should have done years ago, and the valley towns will be quick to perceive the benefits of it.

Some of the speeches were made purely "to fire the valley heart." Mr. Paige declared that if Chicago pumped anything but pure water into the canal he would lead the men of Joliet to the Cook County line, dam the ditch, plant gatling guns, and prevent the Chicago microbes from going an inch further. That will be a great sight to see when it comes off, and the railroads will run excursion trains to give the people a chance to view Mr. Paige and his army fighting the invading bacilli.

Mr. Strawn of Pontiac, a place which has not hitherto been counted as one of the valley towns, told his hearers that the great cities of Europe had quit throwing sewage into the rivers and used it as a fertilizer. He also remarked that in a few years the Desplaines and Illinois would not be able to carry the sewage of Chicago. If Mr. Strawn had known what he was talking about he would have stated that such European cities as London and Paris discharge their sewage into such rivers as the Thames and the Seine, whose flow of water is not equal to what that of the Chicago drainage channel will be. Even though Chicago were to reach the population of London, which no one is so sanguine as to expect, the rate of dilution of its sewage would be greater than that which is found sufficient in the Capital of England.

What the valley needs is more dilution—the more of it the better. If let alone Chicago will give it, and it is for the interest of the valley to help rather than to hinder her, so that instead of sewage undiluted and offensive, it may get it diluted and inoffensive to nose or eye.

NECESSITY FOR THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Ex-President Cleveland has again allowed himself to be interviewed, this time by the representative of a Baltimore paper. A week before that his privacy was invaded by a man from a Missouri journal, a week before that by the editor of a Tennessee paper, and three weeks ago by somebody from still another State. It will be seen that there is a widespread desire to know what Mr. Cleveland thinks of things, and that he is willing to gratify it.

Ballot reform is the subject about which he has last been questioned. He is strongly in favor of it, not necessarily because Gov. Hill is opposed to it, though that fact doubtless makes him a little more earnest in his deliverances. But whatever his motives may be, he is right in his assertion that "the vital principle of election ballot reform is lodged in the official ballot."

> To permit an unofficial ballot would leave the door wide open as ever to bribery and corruption. An "official" ballot only would sweep away to a great extent, if not entirely, all excuse for campaign funds—that fruitful source of bribery and corruption—for if the State paid all the expenses of the elections, there would be but little plea to levy assessments upon candidates and contributions from interested outsiders.

Every man who has had anything to do with running a campaign in this city for any party—Republican, Democratic, or Independent—will admit the truth of this. The legitimate party expenses at any election, covering the printing and distribution of tickets and the pay of those who handle them at the polls, will not fall short of $20,000 for each side. There was a day when this tax was not so heavily felt. Each organization had enthusiasts who were glad to stand at the polls all day and peddle tickets for nothing, out of sheer party devotion. But they and the drilled and uniformed marching clubs have gone. Politics is business, and he who works at it expects his pay as at any other trade.

The money to defray expenses is raised partly by assessing candidates, partly by making more or less forced contributions on wealthy party members. These assessments are sometimes so heavy that they swallow up the lawful income of an office for one or more years. The successful candidate is strongly tempted to get that money back if he can. If an Alderman, County Commissioner, or a member of the Legislature, he often does. He sells a franchise and he gets even. Where an office is specially profitable by reason of some fees or emoluments the candidate has to pay a higher assessment to get it. Acting on the theory that he has bought the office he naturally fights any attempt to cut down his profits, and thus abuses are perpetuated.

The official ballot means that officeholders will not start out with the idea that there is a certain sum of money due them which they have a right to collect by devious ways. It means that candidates will not be assessed for legitimate or illegitimate campaign expenses, and that there will be no need of scraping up funds which are generally pocketed by ward workers and men of influence in a precinct. It means a blow at bribery and the stoppage of the collection of corruption funds, a third of which may be used in buying votes, while two-thirds at least stays in the pockets of those who handle it.

Those Chicago politicians who do not live off campaign funds are agreed in the hope that the next Legislature of this State will give them the official ballot.

LOW PRICES FOR PRODUCE.

The severe depression in the prices of grain and live stock which has marked the last three or four years has been widely commented on and variously accounted for. Some charge it to the account of cheapening in processes of production and transportation, while others seem to think it is in greater part if not wholly due to the formation of syndicates or the heartless conduct of bear speculators in the markets. Perhaps a glimpse at the real cause of the change noted may be obtained by reference to that index of agricultural extension, the enlargement of occupation of public lands. The homestead entries for the ten years ending with the middle of 1879 aggregated 37,546,475 acres, while for the succeeding decade the total was 68,286,358 acres, the rate of increase being nearly doubled.

This greater rapidity of settling up hitherto unoccupied lands was a legitimate consequence of the enlarged facilities for doing so which were presented by railroad extensions, but it is none the less a valid cause for depression in prices, since it has been far greater than the corresponding increase in population. It has allowed the supply of cereal and animal food to grow much faster than the demand. True the magnitude of the wheat crop has not augmented since about six years ago, but during that time the cultivation of the cereal in other lands has been widely extended. In other grain and live stock the abundance of material has been so great as to force down prices by intense competition between sellers. Especially has this been the case with corn, a yield of about 4,000,000,000 bushels in two years having been accompanied by a couple of unusually mild winters, which reduced consumption on the farm to a minimum and left all the more to be offered for sale outside the counties in which it was raised. It is estimated that the packing of the West since the close of October includes fully 1,120,000 more hogs than were slaughtered in the corresponding time last winter. The vast increase in the quantity of product to be disposed of could only be met by important concessions on the part of sellers, and the wonder is rather that prices have not declined further. The willingness to accept lower figures has enormously stimulated the foreign demand for hog product, corn, and oats.

It may be unphilosophical to talk of "overproduction" of food as an evil. It is not one to the world as a whole, since it confers the greatest good upon the greatest number. But it entails a terrible trial of faith and patience upon the producer who, after having rejoiced over the prospect of a prolific yield and exerted himself to the utmost in the effort to gather it in, finds himself obliged to sell his surplus at prices which do not give an adequate return for his toil and the investment of his capital. It can only cease to be an evil to him when he becomes able and willing to hold over in times of greatest plenty a liberal part of his crop in the hope of finding a more favorable market in the future. Such an opportunity has always come round in the past and probably will do so again. It is seldom that a bounteous crop occurs more than three years in succession, and the season of plenty is generally followed by a period of some years of comparative scarcity, during which the former surplus is gladly absorbed at figures which make it pay well to carry it over till the consumer wants it. Possibly this conclusion would be the most valuable of those arrived at by the commission which it is proposed shall investigate the problem at a salary of ten dollars per day to each of its seven members. They could hardly hope to suggest some means of raising prices so long as the supply of material on the market appears to be far in excess of the wants of buyers.

GOV. LARRABEE'S MESSAGE.

The farewell message of Gov. Larrabee of Iowa was sent to the General Assembly yesterday. The topics of which it treats are mostly of interest to Iowans alone, but some of the statements made by him will receive general attention. Thus, after speaking of the bountiful crops of Iowa, he expresses a doubt whether, owing to trusts and combinations, the farmers fully share in the general prosperity of the country:

> It is clear that this evil is aggravated by the incongruities of the present tariff; and tariff revision should be no longer delayed. A wise and patriotic policy will oppose every effort to degrade American labor, yet while the protective features of the tariff should be carefully maintained undue protection should not be given to any interest. The duties on sugar, rice, and other necessities should be removed before the internal revenue tax on luxuries is disturbed.

These sentiments will probably meet with the full approval of the Iowa farmers.

Speaking of prohibition, the Governor denies that the result of the last election was a verdict against it. He insists that the law can be enforced "if only the officers of the law are disposed to do their duty." He believes it has been lived up to better than ever before, and points to the decrease of crime as one of the consequences. Holding these views, he naturally records himself against high license.

The Governor expresses his pleasure at the success of the railway legislation of the State and the fact that the roads have come to terms. He recommends that the Commissioners be authorized to make joint tariffs, that passenger rates be cut to two cents a mile, that no free transportation be given, and no secret contracts or subsidizing be allowed.

The finances of the State are sound, its institutions in good order, and all its material interests are prospering.

ONLY TWO INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

Sir Henry Maine, the distinguished English historical jurist, has an impressive passage in his work on "Popular Government" wherein he cites the United States as having displayed side by side the only two industrial systems which mankind has ever been able to make successful in the production of wealth. He says:

> There are two sets of motives and two only by which the great bulk of the materials of human subsistence and comfort have hitherto been produced and reproduced. One has led to the cultivation of the Northern States of the American Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the other had a considerable share in bringing about the agricultural and industrial progress of the Southern States, and in old days it produced the wonderful prosperity of Peru under the Incas. One system is economical competition, the other consists in the daily task, perhaps fairly and kindly allotted, but enforced by the prison or the scourge. So far as we have any experience to teach us we are driven to the conclusion that every society of men must adopt one system or the other or it will pass through penury to starvation.

Perhaps some rare exceptions to this rule may be found in small and scattered communal societies which have been held together by the force of a common religious sentiment. In these cases, however, religious belief takes the place of the master or owner and the members of the society are governed and controlled by their elders, prophets, or leaders virtually as though they were slaves. Religious hopes and fears hold them to their toil and force them to yield obedience to their rulers, but such industrial systems are possible only where the members of the community are all dominated by the same overpowering belief and where they may be sequestered in small rural societies.

Leaving out of consideration isolated societies which are really religious rather than industrial in character, it would seem that Sir Henry Maine's generalization is strictly correct and that wealth and civilization have been the result either of slavery or its contrast and opposite, free economic competition. The latter has been the great civilizing force, but while there is no incentive to effort like the hope of individual advantage, yet, as in the instances cited by Sir Henry Maine, wealth may be produced where a submissive race can be held in slavery and compelled to labor by robber masters. The slaves in the Southern States were virtually socialistic toilers with their masters and owners representing the State. They were all practically on the same level, owning nothing and without hope of bettering their condition and looking to their masters for food and clothing. A superior governing force allotted their tasks and supplied them with subsistence just as a socialistic State would do with its citizens. They were protected from the extremes of poverty, since it was to the interest of the master to provide the slave sufficient food and to care for him in sickness. The same superior power which compelled them to labor provided them the necessities of life, protected them from extreme want, and secured them one and all about the same degree of comfort. These are the ends which socialism proposes, but to attain them the State must be the master and owner of its subjects and armed with a lash strong enough to force every man to his allotted task however distasteful it may be.

Slave labor can be used only in agriculture, working mines, etc., and even in these fields is much less productive than the toil of free men. The slave, assured of his subsistence, toils only to the extent and in the manner necessary to avoid the lash. The free laborer, assured of nothing but what he may gain by his own exertions, is compelled to put forth a certain amount of labor to procure a livelihood, and, if susceptible to such influences, has the hope of individual gain and advantage to incite him to still further effort. If, under the system of free competition, the State assures the individual nothing but what he may gain by manual or mental toil, it does undertake to make him secure in all that he may so acquire and so opens a boundless field for individual ambition and effort. To lift a tribe or race above the poverty of barbarism men must be forced to labor in the production of wealth either through fear of the lash in the hands of masters or, under the system of free labor and economical competition, by pressing personal necessities and the superadded inducements of individual advantage to the full extent that they may be won by toil of brain or hand. Wealth may be produced by slavery, but the only great, worthy, and lasting civilization is that brought about by free economical competition.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS' DISCOMFITURE.

The so-called escapade of the young Duke of Orleans has come to an end and the young gentleman finds himself mulcted in the costs of his trial and condemned to two years' confinement in prison, which will give him ample opportunity to reflect upon the folly of his open and flagrant violation of a law of France, provided the Government does not see fit in its leniency to pardon him. The firm and quiet style in which the Government has disposed of his case speaks well for the strength of the Republic, as does also the equally prompt style in which it suppressed the capers of the sentimentalists and the mob who were egged on by the Monarchists to get up a demonstration in the streets.

The affair itself could have happened nowhere but in France. It was all of a piece with Louis Napoleon and his eagle, and Boulanger and his black horse. The pretenders to power in France are always spectacular and melodramatic in their manifestations, but rarely sensible, or rising above the dignity of a circus. The descent of the young Duke into France has been called a schoolboy freak, but it was of the same character and fully as dignified as the performances of any of his older predecessors, perhaps even more so, for he carried himself well through his trial and defended himself so cleverly that the world would have applauded the Government had it taken him at his word and consigned him to military duty far enough away from home to keep him out of mischief and at the same time to hold him under the salutary restraints of military discipline. If it were the truth that he wished to join the army it would have been a good stroke of policy to have given him the opportunity.

That the Government did not do so and is holding him where he will be incapable of mischief would seem to indicate that perhaps the Duke's escapade was not altogether a schoolboy freak but was put up by older heads behind him, who sent him into France on the day of his majority with his father's letter, abdicating all claim to the throne, and a manifesto to the people in his pockets, hoping to get up a demonstration and a coup d'état possibly. Whatever may have been the design, the plot is squelched and the heir of Louis Philippe now languishes in prison as the penalty. He has had his little picnic and the Government has vindicated its law, though it has required a good deal of machinery to crush the little fly. His father, who was never much of a pretender, being chiefly concerned about his property and his bric-à-brac, made a mess of it when he handed his claim over to his son, but the latter has had his experience, and when he gets out of his present scrape will probably be content to give up chasing that very vague and shadowy affair, the French throne. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government may yet extend its pardon to the young fellow, and if it cannot or dare not put him in the army, at least escort him over the frontier and send him back to Switzerland with the advice to resume the collection of bric-à-brac, for which pursuit his family is quite famous. He has played his little farce to the Parisians. The men have capered and the women have had their hysterics. He should be content with this.

THE GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND THE TARIFF.

A Washington dispatch states that Mr. McKinley and some of the other members of the Ways and Means Committee are preparing to revise the tariff by increasing the duties on unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass. For 1⅜, 1⅞, 2⅜, and 2⅞ cents a pound it is proposed to substitute 2, 2½, and 3.

While the committee is said to be thus busied the large glass manufacturers have formed a combination and voted to put up prices 20 per cent. They have also formed an alliance with the larger importers so that there shall be no cutting of prices in that quarter and that they may get the full benefit of every cent of the tariff protection. They are also arranging to freeze out the small manufacturers of Ohio, who have been doing a lively business owing to their supply of natural gas. They do this by combining with jobbers throughout the country and holding out to them such inducements as shall stop their handling the goods of the small manufacturers.

When confronted by a conspiracy like this the Committee on Ways and Means can find a more profitable use for its time than in playing into the hands of these monopolists and helping them to shove up the price of an article of general use. It is from the manufacturers alone that this demand for more protection has come. The people have not clamored for it. The men in the glassworks do not ask for it, for year before last they voted for Cleveland and for the Mills bill, which slightly reduced the duties on glass.

When the Republican party in 1888 asked the people to put it in power that there might be an intelligent and friendly revision of the tariff by those who favored the protective theory, and not the sweeping cut which would be made by the Democrats who were opposed to that theory, the farmers especially believed what that party said and gave it what it asked for. Will they think that promise is honestly kept if they see Mr. McKinley and his associates increasing a tariff which now runs from 66 to 144 per cent for the benefit of a syndicate which is resorting to unlawful methods to control the business and levy exorbitant taxes on the entire community?

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal* bears the following testimony to the slick game of Tammany Hall, which was defeated by the foresight and courage of ex-Senator Platt:

> We are in position to state positively that the Executive Committee of Commissioners, which would control every dollar of Fair money, has long since been fully determined and agreed upon by the Tammany Star Chamber; and, were the personnel of the Fair corporators to remain unchanged, when the proper time came the Tammany slate would be put through in the most approved Tammany fashion.

The above sufficiently accounts for the milk in the cocoanut. It explains why Tammany Hall sought to rush the World's Fair bill through in such haste. Had the conspirators accomplished their purpose Tammany Hall would have controlled, in case the Fair were held in New York, not only the expenditure of the $10,000,000 loan but the entire subscriptions and all the gate money. It was all a boodle game, but Mr. Platt, by his energy and thorough knowledge of Tammany Hall tricks, stopped it. Hence the bitterness with which all the regular Tammany Hall organs, assisted by the others in the combine, are vilifying Platt. Dr. Depew, who never was much of a politician, ought to be forever thankful to Platt for uncovering the rascally scheme before it was too late and saving him the mortification of unwittingly lending his assistance to the perpetration of such rascality.

SHERIFF MATSON has always been reputed a loyal Republican. His party believing that to be the fact has showered favors on him ever since he entered on the public service as Clerk of one of the police courts. He has been Justice, Coroner, Chief Deputy Sheriff, and Sheriff by the favor of the Republican party. It is understood that he will seek the nomination of County Treasurer next fall, also as a loyal and earnest Republican. But if report speaks truly some persons who are good Republicans may be disposed to challenge the soundness of his claims. It is stated, and the statement is not contradicted, that Sheriff Matson this week discharged, or "accepted the resignation" of, Deputy Sheriff F. A. Brokoski, a good Republican, an earnest and careful officer who has served two terms most acceptably in the General Assembly of this State, where he always voted for the best interests of the people. And in Mr. Brokoski's place the Sheriff has appointed one Dennis Considine, an ex-groggerykeeper, a short-hair gang Democrat, who when he was a member of the General Assembly opposed every measure proposed in the interests of Chicago. Sheriff Matson will have to explain why the changes referred to have been made—else his Republicanism may be doubted, and his chances of future preferment may be somewhat clouded. It cannot be that Maj. Matson has made the changes because the Democratic Commissioners voted him 25 cents per day for feeding each jail prisoner. This suggestion, made in some quarters, must do great injustice to the Republican Sheriff of Cook County.

IN its issue of Wednesday morning one of Cregier's organs took occasion to lecture its contemporaries in reference to their attitude on the Mayor-and-gambling question. They (meaning the contemporaries) have no right to say the Mayor is shamming. Said the organ:

> Gambling has been stopped. Let that suffice. The police authorities are entitled to credit for having done the work.
>
> The Mayor has closed the gambling-houses. That is entirely satisfactory so long as they are kept closed.

The following are some extracts from the local columns of the same organ which appeared the day after the extracts above quoted were printed in its editorial page:

> Had Mayor Cregier or Chief of Police Marsh taken a stroll down Clark street he would have seen gambling and plenty of it in spite of his recent orders to close the houses. At least six houses were open all day yesterday with games going in full blast, the tables being surrounded by dozens of eager, excited men and boys.

The organ proceeds to particularize:

> Harry Perry's house, at No. 176 Clark street, on the second floor, has made no pretensions of closing since the Mayor's order was issued. Nor was last night an exception to this rule.
>
> At Nos. 47 and 49 Congress street it is alleged a "big game" has been in operation ever since the club house has been opened.
>
> Through the rear of "Parson" Davies' saloon a little stairway led up to a nice little game at No. 85 Clark street, which is said to be run by the Hankins brothers. The house was patronized by only a few players last night and the game was light.
>
> George Edmandson's house at No. 124 Clark street was in operation all day. Two faro games were in operation, around which a dozen or more men were crowded watching the play.

These extracts are commended to the careful attention of Mayor Cregier, and to the attention also of the editor and publisher of the organ.

HEAR, O Mayor Cregier, and give ear, O Chicago! Cincinnati is going to work in earnest to abolish her smoke nuisance.

A STORY originated by the Atlanta *Constitution* has been going the rounds to the effect that Senators Ingalls and Butler met in the Senate lobby just after the former had concluded his speech on the negro question and Ingalls replied to a criticism of Butler by asking him with a smile if he had never heard how the Roman Senators used to meet after their debates and amuse themselves over the gullibility of the Roman people. The Boston *Advertiser*, "upon the best authority," says the story is utterly without foundation and that "there is enough in the race problem to create unpleasantness without circulating fiction for truth." Of a truth there is. Senator Ingalls has enough Southern enemies already. There is no need of lying for the purpose of providing him with more.

RELIEF from an unexpected source has been promised to the Dakota and other Western sufferers. Our old friend Ezra King of the United States, England, etc., writes to THE TRIBUNE from his temporary headquarters at La Grange, Ind., to say that he has directed the Treasurer of the United States to pay to the Treasurers of the States whose people are suffering the sum of $1,000,000 each, to be distributed at once. He expresses his regret that one of the younger States has been tempted "to raise money by church fair methods," and is sorry he did not come to her relief sooner. Ezra is a potentate of large ideas.

JOLIET has just unloaded on Chicago a batch of unrepentant boodlers, and it seems like adding insult to injury for her to follow up this act with a fresh howl against Chicago sewage.

THE Denver *Republican* announces that Nye and Riley, the humorist and the Hoosier poet, will appear together at Coliseum Hall in that city Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Feb. 25 and 27. Isn't the *Republican* a few weeks behind the procession?

A THIEF at Brunswick, N. J., stole a hive of bees one night last week. He deserves to be hung with a bee-line.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., and Sheboygan, Wis., ought to toss a coin to decide which of the two should have the privilege of discarding the old name and choosing a new one.

A GERMAN Count has left a sum of money to New York to be used for the benefit of young men who wish to study medicine. The Count's name is Henry Hardegg. It would have seemed more appropriate if he had bequeathed the money to endow a chair of omeletics.

THE Hartford *Courant* thinks the world is on the eve of some mighty revolution that will either destroy the inhabitants thereof or reduce them to a condition of misery worse than death. The *Courant* is one of the oldest papers on this continent. It has lived through many a day set for the end of the world within the last hundred years, but learns nothing from its own history. There is no foolish prophet like an old one.

AN occasional Democratic editor condemns the repeal of the fifteenth amendment as proposed by Mississippi, for the reason that such repeal would have the effect of making the country irrevocably Republican, inasmuch as it would leave the fourteenth amendment still in force and cut down the representation of the South in Congress. A better Democratic argument against repeal would seem to be that it isn't necessary—the southern negroes' votes cut no figure anyhow.

A SUGAR syndicate is preparing to plant 5,000 acres of sorghum and 1,000 acres of sugar beets in Kansas this season. There is either a large amount of sugar or experience in store for that syndicate.

WITHIN her proper limitations New York is a great town. She may not get the World's Fair, but she knows how to make a tremendous success out of a dog show.

THIS is February's second memorable date. It is Comic-Valentine-hog Day.

IN A MINOR KEY.

One of the Select.

Stationer—"How many of these reception invitations do you wish engraved, sir?"

New York Nabob (lately from the Pennsylvania oil regions)—"Three hundred and ninety-nine, be jabers! What do yez take me fur?"

Generally the Way.

Police Magistrate—"Madam, in the complaint filed at the police station yesterday you say your husband got drunk, beat you cruelly, broke up the furniture, and drove yourself and the children out of the house. Yet you say now he has always been a good and kind husband and you have no complaint to make against him. How is this?"

Wife (tearfully)—"I—I was excited, your Honor."

Police Magistrate—"But how about those bruises and discolorations on your face, madam? How did you get them?"

"They're not bruises, your Honor. They're—they're dirt, your Honor."

"And how did you get that lump over your eye?"

"It was always there, your Honor."

"Your clothes are all torn."

"Yes, your Honor. I—I generally wear them that way."

"And you have your thumb tied up."

"I put a rag around it so I'd remember something I promised to get the children."

"Madam, the evidence shows your husband to be a drunken, idle, worthless vagabond, and I am satisfied he beats and abuses you. I shall fine him $3 and costs."

(Meekly) "I'll pay it for him, your Honor."

Good Advice.

Lord Sackville-West (to Sir Julian Pauncefote)—"I hear you are learning to waltz. Watch your steps well. I made a wrong step, you remember, and got waltzed out of the country."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn gave the fourth trio evening of his series last night in the Auditorium recital hall. The program was an interesting one, including the Schumann trio, op. 80, and Tschaikowski's trio, op. 50, entitled "A la mémoire d'un grand Artiste." The last named was played earlier in the season, and was repeated last night by special request. There are many things in the form and material of the trio which would lead to the supposition that the work was intended as a tribute to Chopin, for there are many resemblances to that composer's style, and in the last movement a fragment of the well-known Chopin funeral march. These things would appear to indicate that Chopin and none other was the "grand Artiste" whose memory it was designed to honor, but such, it seems, was not the case, for it is stated upon what seems to be excellent authority that the work was composed in honor of Nicholas Rubinstein. The composer might well have prevented all uncertainty upon this point by inscribing upon his work the name of the man whose memory he sought to honor. Mr. Frank D. Reilly was the vocalist.

Last evening at the Haymarket Ambroise Thomas' opera, "Pygmalion and Galatea," was presented by the Bostonians to one of the largest houses of the season. The work as played by the Bostonians is an adaptation of the original, from which it differs in many particulars, both in music and libretto. Marie Stone, as Galatea, was liberally encored, her acting being the most acceptable part of her work. Mr. Barnabee, as Chrysos, created the usual amount of merriment. The best vocal work of the evening, by far, was done by Jessie Bartlett Davis as Cynisca. Messrs. Tom Karl and Eugene Cowles were acceptable in the rôles of Pygmalion and the High Priest.

PERSONALS.

Grover Cleveland and Wayne MacVeagh are attorneys for the Louisiana Lottery company in a case in which it is defendant.

Gov. Eagle of Arkansas is encountering strong opposition in his efforts to secure a renomination, and he feels soar thereat.

Gov.-elect Boies of Iowa is said to think that the names of Cleveland and Boies would look well on the campaign banners in 1892.

Senator Hearst of California is said to talk less and to listen most of all the members of the Senate. These are rare accomplishments in a statesman.

Miss Tart of Blue Earth, Minn., has received a verdict of $2,000 damages in a suit against Dr. Roman for breach of promise—rather a costly Tart for the festive doctor.

Sarah Bernhardt is about to contract another matrimonial alliance, but the name of the daring man who will wed her is not announced. He will be simply Sarah Bernhardt's husband, so that his name is really of no account anyway.

Mrs. Theresa Fair, wife of ex-Senator Fair of Nevada, and her two daughters have chartered a palace-car to be occupied solely by them on the trip from New York to San Francisco. The special decorations of the car for this journey cost $1,000.

The Czar possesses forty-four uniforms, one of which he has never worn—viz.: that of the Russian Field Marshal. Although he is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, his Majesty has, the Continental story goes, vowed never to wear the insignia of a Field Marshal until this grade shall have been conferred upon him by his brother Field Marshals after a victorious war.

Lewis Henry Isaacs, the British member of Parliament who was shot at and wounded by the 15-year-old girl whom he "led astray," is old enough to have known better. He is 60, a crusty old Tory, with married children. One of his daughters married Lord Ashburnham last year. There are divorce proceedings now pending. Isaacs is immensely wealthy, being a director in seven big companies.

Prince Joseph Sulkowski, who married the well-known actress, Ida Jager, and a year ago was shut up by her in an insane asylum, from which he made a sensational escape and was afterward pronounced sane, has begun a suit for divorce against his wife upon the ground that he was insane at the time he married her. To defend the suit she will have to bring evidence to show that he was sane up to a short time before she had him sent to the asylum.

Senator Washburn of Minnesota says he is not committed to any place for the location of the World's Fair, and he thinks one cannot be held before 1893. "If it is decided that the Fair must come off in 1892," he says, "New York will lose a great many votes, and the chances are that Chicago will be selected. The passage of the Fair bill by the Albany Legislature will not change the situation. A sufficient number of Republican Senators and members are opposed to having the Fair in 1892 to keep it away from New York."

Maj. Serpa Pinto, the idol of progressive Portugal, is thus described: "He is small of stature but exceedingly lithe and muscular. His beard and hair are long and silky. His feet and hands are small and shapely. Although shortsighted, the look of his eye is exceedingly energetic, vivacious, and bold. It lightens up a face which has been rendered yellow by disease of the liver, contracted during the course of his African explorations. He is somewhat of a fop with regard to his personal appearance, but the impression caused thereby disappears as soon as he begins to speak. He is extremely eloquent and a thorough man of the world."

The Rev. M. D. Shutter of St. Paul has no sympathy with lottery schemes, either secular or religious. In his sermon last Sunday he said that any church that had reached the pass where it was necessary to resort to that means of revenue had better perish from the earth. It ought to be dead and buried. And as to his own church, if the time ever came when a lottery of any sort, or a grab-bag social, or anything approaching it, was held to be the proper thing, he hoped that the blackest, deadliest cyclone that was ever generated would come swooping down, wrap up the church in its folds, carry it away to the winds of heaven, and scatter it so that not one stone would remain standing on another.

Prince Mishimay, a wealthy and honored Japanese gentleman who is visiting this country, thinks America has less religion than any other civilized country. He says he has traveled all over the United States and has been entertained by public committees and private citizens in all the leading cities. "They have shown me magnificent State-Houses, and theaters, and libraries, and private residences. They have set before me the richest food and the rarest wines. They have introduced me at magnificent balls, entertained me in sumptuous yachts, and whirled me through beautiful valleys on four-in-hands. And yet no one wishing to show me the glories of his city has ever asked me to visit his church. You Americans explain your triumphs of art, literature, science, society, and commerce, but seem to think that your religion is not worth exhibiting."

CURRENT NOTES.

Johnny Peck—"Pa, what is meant by 'the ruling passion'?" Mr. N. Peck—"Ask your mother, my son, she knows all about it."—*Time.*

She (in evening toilet)—"I wasn't coming tonight, for I hadn't anything to wear." He—"And you seem to have worn it."—*Washington Star.*

"How strict these reformers are," exclaimed Mrs. Verde. "I see that they are invading the army now, and insisting that even the powder shall not smoke."—*Time.*

A young woman began a song, "Ten Thousand Leaves Are Falling." She pitched it too high, screeched, and stopped. "Start her at 5,000," cried an auctioneer.—*British-American.*

First Politician—"Jimmy, that's the bloke I giv' a fiver to for his vote." Second Politician—"Sh—! Don't say a word. That's the Secretary of the Ballot Reform Club."—*Texas Siftings.*

Mrs. Bloodgood—"What! not an open fireplace nor a stove in the house? How does your father warm his slippers, Willie?" Willie (ruefully)—"Warms 'em on me, ma'am."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Amy—"You were entirely alone, weren't you, Mr. Dolley?" Dolley—"Yes, Miss Amy, until you came I was alone with my thoughts." Amy—"That's what I said. You were entirely alone."—*New York Sun.*

Young Setfast—"Had a weal adventure the other day, Miss Sharpleigh. Went fishing and a gweat bwute of a farm dog made me stay with him three hours." Miss Sharpleigh—"Poor old doggie."—*Drake's Magazine.*

"I have this evening been preaching to a congregation of idiots," said a conceited young parson. "Then what was the reason you always call them 'beloved brethren'?" replied a strong-minded lady.—*New York Ledger.*

A New Milford girl has made a wager with the young man to whom she is engaged that he cannot raise a respectable mustache within four months. It will tickle her greatly if she wins, and more or less if she loses.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Mickey, yez young villain," cried a Swampoodle dame to her son, who was having a personal encounter with a Mongolian, "Phwat in the worruld are yez doin' there?" "It's decoratin' Choina Oi am," was the reply.—*Washington Post.*

NOT AFRAID OF M. FERRY.

FRENCH DEPUTIES NOT ALARMED BY A PROPOSAL TO SEAT HIM.

An Animated Discussion in the Chamber of Alleged Election Frauds—The Duc d'Orleans Visited in His Prison by Many of His Royalist Friends—Present Status of His Case—Questions of Importance in the House of Commons—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Feb. 13.—When M. Floquet took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies today the interest centered in M. Reinach, who mounted up to the Presidential tribune and kept up a whispered conversation with M. Floquet for upwards of twenty minutes. It is just possible that the editor of the *Republique Francaise* may have been supplying the President with data for a speech in which the latter announced the death of M. Bully, the Deputy of Lure, in the usual terms of eulogy. Several items of business were then disposed of, the most important being a bill approving the publication of a five centimes edition of the official journal containing a report of the Parliamentary debates. Then the Chamber turned to the Saint Die election. The electors of this Vosges arrondissement, it will be remembered, surprised the world by casting their votes for M. Picott instead of for M. Jules Ferry. Rising in his own defense M. Picott said he had been accused of bribery, and from his pocket he produced a voluminous roll of papers which, after premising that they were documents which simply pulverized the accusation against him, he proceeded to read at lightning speed.

M. Albert Ferry said he had been an eyewitness of scenes of violence and intimidation by which M. Picott had secured his election and he felt it his duty as a Republican to tell his colleagues what he had seen. Jules Ferry, to whom Albert Ferry reminded the House he was not related, had been attacked by armed men at the instigation of M. Picott's most active agents. M. Viger followed M. Ferry, citing a number of instances of bribery that had come before the commission of which he was Secretary. He was reading a letter purporting to come from M. Picott's canvassers asking for money when M. Picott called out from his seat that on his honor the letter was not true. The Right applauded vigorously, so vigorously in fact that M. Floquet singled out the Duc de la Rochefoucauld and called him to order. Continuing M. Viger said that if the Chamber validated the election of this Clerical Boulangist Republican, meaning M. Picott, it would mean that nobody without an income of 50,000 francs could become a candidate for the Chamber. M. Ernest Roche deemed it good policy to defend M. Picott by attacking Jules Ferry, who, he said, had committed not imaginary but real crimes against his country. "If you invalidate M. Picott," he declared, "you will bring M. Jules Ferry to this chamber." Evidently M. Jules Ferry's return is no longer dreaded, for by a large majority the Deputies decided to have the Saint Die election looked into by a special committee. M. Floquet then asked the Chamber when it would hold its next sitting, and the almost unanimous reply was Thursday next. The Deputies have, therefore, a week's holiday before them.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS' CASE.

At the Ministerial council held this morning at the Elysée, President Carnot in the chair, it was decided to take no move relative to the Duc d'Orleans until the expiration of the ten days during which he may appeal against the sentence of the police court, though it is pretty certain the Prince will not make an appeal. The Government will thus gain time. The effervescence caused by the arrest and trial will doubtless calm down by Feb. 22, and the President and his advisers will be able to judge the case on its own merits.

Meanwhile those not versed in legal lore may be interested to know what is the exact situation of the princely prisoner. On sentence being passed against him he passed out of the hands of the judicial authorities into those of the prisons administration. He was accordingly requested by the governor of the Conciergerie to draw up a list of those persons he wished to be allowed to see. The list contains eighteen names, comprising the members of the Orleans family now in Paris, about half a dozen intimate friends, such as the Duc de Luynes, Col. Parseval, and M. Bocher. Should it be decided to make the Duc d'Orleans serve his sentence the Government can lodge him in any French prison, not necessarily in the Maison Centrale, as at first asserted, for although the law has it that prisoners condemned to over twelve months' imprisonment should be confined in the Maison Centrale, the Prince's case is one of the exceptions provided for by the regulations of 1885. At present the Duke is being treated as a political prisoner. He spent this morning reading letters and newspapers and writing to a number of friends. Shortly after noon he received a visit from the Duc d'Aumale, and in the afternoon the presence of the Duchesse de Chartres and her daughter relieved the tedium. M. Rocher, M. de Parseval, and the Duc de Luynes also helped the Prince to while away the hours of his captivity.

It is stated that a number of floral crowns bearing eulogistic inscriptions of the Duc d'Orleans were placed on the Henri IV. and Louis XIV. statues under cover of the night, but no trace of them remained this morning. None of the persons arrested Wednesday during the demonstrations around the Palais de Justice and at the Pont Neuf were summoned to appear for trial today as had been expected. It is now stated that the charge of rebellion will not be maintained, and that they will simply be tried before the ordinary police court magistrates.

DISCUSSING WILLIAMS PROPOSALS.

The invitation received by the Government to take part in the conference called by the German Emperor was one of the principal subjects to which council of Ministers devoted its attention. M. Spuller informed his colleagues of the receipt of the invitation and added that Count Munster had informed him that the German Government wished to learn with as little delay as possible the answer of the French Cabinet. According to the *Figaro* this morning the Ministers decided not to reply to the invitation until they heard the answer of the other Powers similarly invited. The French Government is anxious not to offend the susceptibilities of Switzerland, whose invitation to a similar conference had been accepted previously. "There is every reason to believe," concludes the article in the *Figaro*, "that the answer which will be given will be a negative one if the Berne conference comes off at the date announced."

According to a responsible Republican journal M. Bouvier has not one but two 1891 budgets ready. In the one which he will submit first to the Finance Commission Bouvier proposes a new loan of from 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 francs which would enable the Government to satisfy the demands of the Minister of War for the fresh credits necessary for the country's defense. Should the Finance Commission hold out against the new loan M. Bouvier will bring out his reserve budget, which contains neither a new tax nor new loan, but provides merely for pressing items of expenditure.

NOISY STUDENTS UNDER ARREST.

Plans for a Demonstration at Oporto Today—Prisoners to Be Tried.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—All those persons who were arrested in the disturbances Tuesday and sent aboard the men-of-war will be brought ashore for trial before the police Monday next. Many students from Salamanca, in Spain, have arrived at Oporto and will join in the demonstration there planned for to-morrow. The students of the Polytechnic School assembled to indulge in a manifestation. They were dispersed by the police and the leaders arrested.

Conservatives applaud the energetic action of the Government in repressing yesterday all attempts at disorder, and see in it a demonstration that the state of discipline in the army puts an end to all apprehensions of revolution. The Republican papers vehemently condemn the course of the Government.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Although His Demise Was Sudden It Was Natural—His Successor.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch received this evening confirms the report of the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar. His demise was sudden.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 13.—Seyyid Ali, the brother of the late Sultan of Zanzibar, succeeds him. Dr. Charles Worth, attached to the British Consulate, and Dr. Martin, surgeon of the man-of-war Boadicea, examined the body and found no external evidences that the death was unnatural. The Arabs will not permit an autopsy. He will be buried tonight. Foreigners regret the absence of Gen. Mathews, who started for Bombay two days ago.

[The Sultan, or, more correctly, the Seyyid, Khalifa bin Saïd, brother of the late Sultan Burghash, succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Burghash, March 26, 1888, and at the time of his death was nearly 44 years of age. His only surviving brothers are Seyyid Ali, aged 35, who has acted as Khalifa bin Saïd's secretary, and who succeeds him, and Abdul Aziz, who lives at Muscat.]

COMBINATION AGAINST FRANCE.

Mr. Labouchere Asks a Few Questions in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Henry Howorth resumed the debate on the address in the House of Commons. He defended the Government and said it had shown every possible consideration for Portugal.

Mr. Labouchère withdrew his amendment for the publication of the fullest information as to how Prince Bismarck had induced Italy to join the triple alliance. He desired to know whether England was in any way bound to Italy and what assurances had been given to Prince Bismarck as an equivalent for his action if, in case of a European war, France should seize the chance to reconquer Alsace-Lorraine. Was England in any way expected then to support the combination against France, despite the general sympathy of the nation with that country? It was England's policy to keep out of such entanglements. He admitted that the Portuguese question presented great difficulties. He thought it significant that all the neutral natives sympathized with Portugal. He had no anxiety regarding this difficulty upon the form of government at Lisbon. Portugal would do as well under a Republic as under a monarchy. He proceeded to attack the concessions given to the South African company through the Dukes of Fife and Abercorn. He did not see what right these gentlemen had to charge royalties on the products of the mines in Africa. He held that arbitration offered the best course to deal with Portugal, and thought that we should also try to keep the Zambesi open to the world.

Sir James Fergusson said that negotiations on the fishery question were proceeding between England and America under favorable auspices. He denied that England was under any obligation in regard to Armenia beyond that of using her influence to secure a proper trial of the case against Moussa Bey and of securing better treatment for the Christians of that country.

Mr. Bryce, dealing with foreign questions generally, gave the whole credit for any benefit accruing to British subject, in Samoa to the spirited action of the United States. He trusted the Government might be able to induce Turkey to give self-government to Crete as the only way to avert another rebellion, which would involve Greece certainly, and perhaps Europe.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Negotiations Tending to a Settlement of Newfoundland Fishery Disputes.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. James Bryce (Liberal), member for the south division of Aberdeen, asked the Government for information regarding the position of the negotiations between England and France concerning the Newfoundland fisheries. The Rt.-Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, replied that the negotiations were tending to a settlement of the dispute. If a conclusion was not so on arrived at a modus vivendi would be arranged for a year.

Kalnoky to Consult the Kaiser.

BUDAPESTH, Feb. 13.—Prince Kalnoky arrived here yesterday for the purpose of consulting with Kaiser Franz Josef in relation to the German Kaiser's rescripts. The Austrian Kaiser takes the deepest interest in the new policy which has just been adopted by Wilhelm II., since he himself initiated the idea of such a policy as long ago as 1871. At that time he instructed Count Beust with regard to his ideas on the subject, and Beust discussed the matter with Bismarck at Gastein. Beust was directed to prepare a memorandum on the lines now laid down by Kaiser Wilhelm, which was forwarded to Berlin, but the discussion came to nothing practically, owing to the stubborn opposition of the Prussian Cabinet.

Herr Kruger Resigns His Office.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Declining health has compelled Herr Kruger, Chief of the Berlin police, to place the duties of his office in other hands. This, at least, is the accredited report. For some time past it has been reported that the Kaiser, in consonance with his intention to adopt a milder policy toward the Socialists and the workmen, has made up his mind to remove Kruger permanently. It is thought, therefore, that Kruger's present ill-health is connected with the Kaiser's settled plans.

British-Portuguese Negotiations.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—The Opposition papers publish the documents of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal. Mr. Glynn Petrie, it appears from these, vouched for Consul Johnson at Mozambique as an agent knowing the ideas and plans of the Government and negotiations for limitation of territory were, therefore, conducted with him, but this understanding, which satisfied the Marquis of Salisbury, collapsed on account of opposition of Scotch missionaries.

France May Take Part.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Cabinet today M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced the receipt of an invitation from Germany for France to take part in the labor conference to be held in Berlin in accordance with the ideas expressed in the recent rescripts of Emperor William. The Cabinet decided that M. Spuller should ask for details as to the scope of the work of the conference before replying to the invitation.

Peru's New Cabinet.

LIMA, Feb. 13.—A new Cabinet has been formed as follows:

Foreign Minister—Dr. Manuel Yrigoyen.
Minister of State—Col. Guillermo Ferryos.
Minister of War—Col Francisco de P. Secada.
Minister of Finance—Eulogio Delgado.
Minister of Justice—Supreme Court Judge José Gregorio Galindo.

The change has no political significance.

Sinking of a Steamer.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Ludgate Hill, Capt. Brown, which passed Prawle Point yesterday, bound for London from New York, signaled that she had been in collision with the British steamer Deeside. It is learned that the collision resulted in the sinking of the latter vessel and the drowning of seven of her crew.

Duke of Fife Took an Oath.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Lords the newly created Duke of Fife took the oath on his elevation. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and by the Dukes of Norfolk and Westminster, wearing their robes of state.

Generosity of the Czar.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—The papers of Lemberg, the Capital of Galicia, assert that Russian agents in that province are endeavoring to persuade the peasants that the money appropriated by Austria for the purpose of relieving the distress arising from the failure of the crops in Galicia is a gift from the Czar.

Ras Aloula Wins Defeat.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Advices have been received here to the effect that the troops of King Menelek of Abyssinia have had an engagement with the force of Gen. Ras Aloula. The battle was a severe one, and Gen. Ras Aloula was dangerously wounded and his army defeated.

Imprisoned Moussa Bey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—At the request of Mr. Hirsch, the American Minister, the Porte has imprisoned in his own palace Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief, who is charged with robbing and outraging Christians in Armenia.

Browning's "Stafford" Produced.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Browning's "Stafford" has been produced with brilliant success by the students at Oxford University. Mr. Irving Jr. played the principal part, the title rôle.

Favors a Penny Post.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, member for Canterbury, desires the appointment of a special committee to look into the expediency of penny postage for the whole British Empire and America.

GEORGE GOULD RETIRES.

HE RESIGNS FROM THE RICHMOND TERMINAL DIRECTORY

To Devote Himself Hereafter to Missouri Pacific Interests—Quiet Day in Wall Street, with Narrow Fluctuations in Prices—An English Syndicate to Control the Rubber Trade—The Coal Output to Be Limited—Bessemer Steel Production for 1889.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—George Gould has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Richmond Terminal company, he and his father having sold out their stock in this property. Neither Jay Gould nor his son could be seen today, but it was stated as coming from them that they were dissatisfied with the policy pursued by the management of the company. Others, however, said that it was because Mr. Gould wanted George to give all his time and attention to the Gould properties and not branch out, so far as railroading was concerned, beyond the Missouri Pacific system and its affiliated lines. John H. Inman, President of the Terminal company, is away traveling in the South, but Gen. Samuel Thomas, who is a director of the company, and is President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company, denied that there were any differences between the Goulds and the Terminal management, and that George had resigned because he could not give the company the time it required.

ECHOES OF THE DAY IN WALL STREET

Trading Largely Confined to Louisville and Nashville and Sugar Trusts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Trading on the Stock Exchange today was virtually confined to Louisville and Nashville and Sugar Trust certificates. Both of these advanced smartly, while the rest of the market was zig-zagged by the petty scalping operations of the room traders. Commission houses were doing nothing. The average change in prices probably does not exceed ¼, advances and declines being about equally distributed. This continued dullness makes cautious brokers nervous, yet the sharpest traders on the floor declare that the short interest is steadily increasing and that the covering of these contracts should produce a rally.

Louisville opened ⅛ higher, at 89⅛, and rose to 90⅝. London was a steady seller of the stock at all prices, but the local pool took it readily. A smart reaction in the late trade leaves the net gain for the day 1⅛. Transactions for the day embraced nearly 30,000 shares, or about one-fifth of all the business done in regular listed stocks. Sugar certificates also opened up ⅛ and rose 2⅜ further to 66¼. About noon it became evident that stock was being marketed and this selling caused a reaction of 1⅝ to the close, leaving the net advance in the day's trading 1⅛. Chicago Gas was sold down 1 per cent by the traders on the repetition of the old story of a reduction in the price of the product in that city. Traders also made a slight demonstration against the coal stocks, although the sales agents of the anthracite companies did not reduce the price as predicted at their meeting this afternoon. Northern Pacific preferred, Lake Shore, and Lake Erie and Western were conspicuously strong. The market at the close was weak.

TO CONTROL THE RUBBER TRADE.

Trenton, N. J., Establishments Sold to an English Syndicate.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—A cablegram from England was received by rubber men of this city Tuesday to the effect that the English syndicate, with whom a party of representatives of the Trenton rubber men have gone to negotiate, had agreed to the terms of the Trenton men, somewhat modified, for the sale of the whole rubber interest of this country. The manufacturers met Wednesday night and approved the modification, and the deal may now be considered consummated. The amount of the deal will be about $1,000,000.

RAILROAD COAL AGENTS MEET.

They Decide to Limit the Output for February and March.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The coal agents of the railroads held a two-hours' meeting at the office of the Central railroad of New Jersey today and decided to limit the output to 2,000,000 tons for the month of February and the same quantity for March. James C. Hartt, General Sales Agent of the Delaware and Hudson, declared that nothing whatever had been decided in reference to prices, and this meant that the present rates would be in force. No time was named for the next meeting. There were a good many stock-jobbing rumors of cuts in rates and impending collapse of the harmonious relations of the coal roads, but representatives of all the lines involved declared that there was no fear of anything of the kind at present.

BESSEMER STEEL PRODUCTION.

The Report for 1889 Shows a Small Increase Over the Year Previous.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—The American Iron and Steel Association has ascertained that the total quantity of Bessemer steel rails made in the United States in 1889 by works producing their own ingots was 1,644,234 net tons, or 1,468,066 gross tons, a gain of only 102,145 gross tons over the production of 1,365,921 gross tons in 1888. To the total net production Pennsylvania contributed in 1889 1,102,517, against 911,206 in 1888; Illinois 520,024, against 488,639, and other States 21,663, against 129,987. Although the Bessemer steel-rail production of 1889 is shown to be but little larger than that of the year of 1888, yet the production of Bessemer steel ingots last year was about 400,000 gross tons larger than in 1888, and closely approached the quantity produced in 1887, the year of the largest production in the United States of Bessemer steel, when there were made 2,936,033 gross tons of ingots, thus indicating how rapidly the demand continues to increase for steel for miscellaneous products which were formerly made of iron.

BULLS ARE AGAIN SNOWED UNDER.

A Difference of One Cent Between the Top and the Bottom.

The buying of wheat was again a losing game. Yesterday the speculator who bought at the top and sold out at the bottom lost one cent per bushel, and the lowest figures of the day were those prevailing towards the close. There was a fair degree of firmness at the start, May opening at Wednesday's price. After a slight preliminary break from 77⅝@77⅜ cents to 77⅜ cents there was a rally to 78 cents. The utmost efforts of the bulls failed to effect any further improvement and resisted the decline which then set in. After an hour's stubborn contest the price had declined to 77⅜ cents. The struggle around 77⅜ cents was fierce, but the bears continued to crowd their advantage until the price dropped to 77 cents. No further effort was made to hold the market down, for in the end the bulls were selling out and the bears were picking up the relinquished holdings for the profit there was in them. The official closing price was 77⅛@77¼ cents, but on the curb still further depression was shown, sales being made at 76⅞@77 cents. Puts for today sold at 76⅝ cents and calls at 77¼ cents.

The fluctuations in corn followed the course of the changes in wheat, the market being firm early in the day but leaving off at the zero mark.

The oats market was the center of an excited crowd, but though efforts were made to give prices a boost they succumbed in the end to the pounding of the crowd. May oats left off ⅜ cent lower than at the close of the previous day.

Minnesota Iron Mines.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The recently discovered iron mines in Itaska County give promise of becoming wonders in the mining world, and an earnest move is being made to secure the manufacture of the iron in Minneapolis. If the project is carried through it will mean a good deal for this city. The ore from these mines is all Bessemer and of the finest quality. The mine-owners are pushing the development rapidly, and active work will begin in the spring. The railroad question is one which is of special importance in this new enterprise. There is only one outlet to Minneapolis at present and one via the Duluth and Winnipeg and the St. Paul and Duluth roads. An entirely new air line from Minneapolis is under consideration.

No Combination of Oil-Producers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—President L. H. Smith of the Anchor Oil company, when seen at his office, No. 18 Broadway, this afternoon, stated that the Pittsburg dispatch to the effect that an important conference of oil-producers would be held in this city today was untrue. No conference was being held nor was there any likelihood of one in the near future. The dispatch set forth that the purpose of the conference was to endeavor to organize a combination to control oil production and establish independent refineries.

Woodruff's Creditors to Be Paid.

Franklin Woodruff visited his office in the Produce Exchange Building this morning to assist his assignee, Maj. E. B. Hobbs, in straightening out his business affairs so as to make a statement of assets and liabilities. It will be several days before the statement is issued, but Mr. Woodruff expects to pay his creditors in full. Many creditors called during the day to express their sympathy for the veteran warehouseman, and to assure him of their confidence in his coming out all right.

LATEST IN THE M'CREA-GREEN SCANDAL.

Oath Taken by the Woman to Secure a Marriage License—The Deserted Wife.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Douglass Green, with her children, is the guest here of her brother-in-law, E. M. Green. She did not know of her husband's escapade until this morning, the members of the family having withheld the news, hoping that it was exaggerated. The deserted wife is grief-stricken and will see no one except her relatives. Mr. Green today said that he had been convinced for some time that his brother was insane and that he had taken the necessary steps to place him where he could be treated.

"Had the steamer Lahn been an hour late in leaving New York," said he, "my brother would never have sailed with Mrs. McCrea."

When asked what steps would be taken he declined to answer. When asked point blank whether Mrs. Green had secured a divorce Mr. Green replied, "I refuse to answer either in the negative or affirmative."

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 13.—The Green-McCrea marriage is the absorbing topic of discussion at Fortress Monroe and many persons have visited the County Clerk's office to see the license granted to the couple. Clerk Booker says that the lady swore to the fact of her being a resident of this town and county. The Rev. W. Shorts, who officiated, does not relish his sudden notoriety and is very uneasy about it.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—William W. Mackall Jr., the brother-in-law of Douglass Green, has, of necessity, given up the project of having Mr. Green put in the insane asylum. Mr. Mackall arrived in town from Savannah Tuesday, and at once engaged Gen. Pryor to take steps necessary to having Mr. Green confined. He had heard rumors of the marriage on his way here, but was surprised on meeting Mr. Green Tuesday to hear the story of the marriage voluntarily from his own lips. It is the opinion of Mr. Mackall that Mr. Green's mental condition is such that within a year he will be in an asylum. One story pretty generally credited among intimate friends and relatives is that Mr. Green's bearing toward his wife was due to a threat of Mrs. McCrea that she would shoot him if his attentions to his wife were marked by more than a formal show of friendliness.

Mrs. Anna Brandt, who accompanied Mrs. McCrea on her trip to Old Point Comfort Jan. 29, is the wife of O. E. Brandt, an architect, who is now engaged on some work for the Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing company in this city. He resides with his wife at the Gladstone, Broadway and Eighth avenue.

"My wife," said he yesterday, "is the daughter of Henry E. Lowe, a banker and broker of Chicago, and went to school with Mrs. McCrea."

MASQUERADING AS A WEALTHY BRITON.

How Orth Stein Swindled Englishmen at Colorado Springs.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—About the 1st of December last a well-dressed young man made his appearance in Colorado Springs. He answered to the name of Capt. Coltborpe, and claimed to be a son of Gen. Coltborpe of the British army and brother-in-law to Sir Richard Webster, England's Attorney-General. The exclusive English colony of the little city opened their doors and hearts to him at once and for some weeks he was the lion of society. He visited this city and by invitation attended the annual reception of the Denver Club, where he also carried all before him. He was always ready for a quiet little game of draw, and for a subject of the Queen was unusually adept at America's great game. On leaving the city he was a little short of funds, but several of his new found friends gladly indorsed his checks on a Colorado Spring bank for a hundred each. He was in too much of a hurry to bid his friends good-by, and it is needless to say his departure took place before the arrival of the Denver checks, that were immediately returned to his admirers marked "No funds."

The identity of the man has been established, at least so it is claimed by Colorado Springs parties, and he is none other than the notorious Orth H. Stein, the newspaper-man, forger, and confidence operator, who killed Fredericks, the variety showman, in Kansas City in 1883. Stein went to England in 1887, where he lived at the expense of many of the titled ones until about ten months ago. That he has turned the knowledge gained of English life to advantage is plain.

IOWA KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONVENTION.

The Fifth Annual Assembly Finishes Its Business at Marshalltown.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The fifth annual assembly of Knights of Labor adjourned this afternoon. The next meeting will be held the second Tuesday in February, 1891. The place was not designated. J. R. Sovereign was reëlected State Master Workman; J. H. Brunner was elected State Worthy Foreman; F. Q. Lee, Secretary-Treasurer; C. F. Lindley, State Statistician; J. W. Cliff, W. E. White, and R. R. Pember, State Executive Board; J. R. Sovereign and C. E. Vrooman, delegates to the United States General Assembly.

A gold-headed cane was presented by the assembly to John Nichols of Lyons, the oldest member of the order, he being over 70 years of age. The new officers were installed by Grand Worthy Foreman Wheat.

The assembly passed a resolution condemning the Democrats who elected Calvin Brice to the United States Senate.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT OTTAWA.

Vigorous Opposition to the Killing of Lumpy-Jaw Cattle.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The second and closing day of the Farmers' Institute was well attended by the leading agriculturists of the district. Judge Wilson of the Live-Stock Commission, Prof. Forbes of Champaign, and Gen. Elliott of Princeton were among those present. Mr. Van Arsdale of Peoria vigorously opposed the killing of the so-called lumpy-jaw cattle, declaring the disease to be not contagious and the flesh not diseased nor unfit for eating. His resolutions in condemnation of the killing were tabled. Dr. Edwards, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was one of the speakers at the evening session.

An Intelligent Solution.

Philadelphia *Press:* The spread of education and the extension of manufacturing into the South will do more toward solving the race question than all the schemes of depopulation put together. The present, therefore, is no time for Republicans to falter. The right to vote is a right preservative of all rights, we are told. And so it is. The negro has that right. It must be preserved.

Laying Up Trouble for the Future.

Denver *News:* Montana is laying the foundation for a vast amount of future trouble and litigation. The doubt which hangs over the validity of her Legislature will be the cause of no end of conflict in the courts. The present situation is bad enough, but the future is liable to be worse.

Sullivan's Case Postponed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—John L. Sullivan did not start for Mississippi today. He received a telegram from his attorneys saying his case had been put off for two weeks. It will probably be disposed of March 5.

It Expresses the Situation.

Hutchinson (Kas.) *News:* The slang expression, "in the soup," is coming into fashion again. It is a great convenience when speaking of New York's worldly fair ambitions.

Materials For Fancy Work AT One-Quarter Former Prices.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

Purchase Now FOR Present or Future Wants.

SACRIFICE SALE OF
DECORATING GOODS AND MATERIALS

JAPANESE EMB'D SILK SCARFS, Worth as high as $2.00, ONLY 50c.

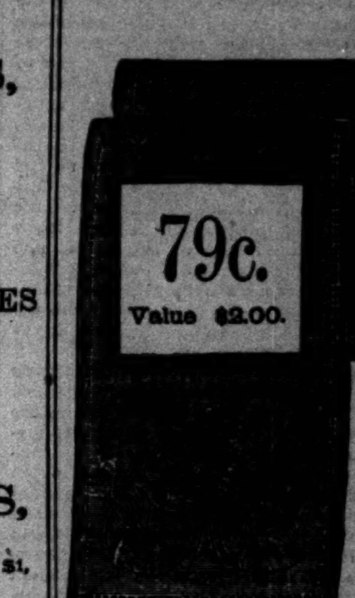
PAINTED SATIN SACHET BAGS Usual Price $1.25, CHOICE 25c.

PAPIER MACHE FIRE SCREENS, And Splashers. Colors Gold, Silver, and Oak, Worth up to $1.50 each, ONLY 15c For the Choice.

STAMPED H. S. Hdkf. Linen SCARFS, Two Yards Long, 79c. Value $2.00.

1,000 BEAUTIFUL MADRAS TIDIES 39c. Value 75c.

SILK AND GOLD TASSELS, Balls and Pom Poms, Reduced from 50c, 75c, $1, 12c Per Doz.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Indiana, threatening weather and rain, variable winds, colder Saturday morning.

For Illinois, threatening weather and rain, variable winds, colder Saturday morning.

For Missouri, rain, variable winds, colder Saturday morning.

For Lower Michigan, rain, southerly winds, becoming variable, colder Saturday morning.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, rain, variable winds, colder.

For Iowa, light rain in southeastern portion, fair weather in northwestern portion, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Minnesota, colder, northwesterly winds, fair weather, except in extreme southeast portion, light rain.

For North Dakota and South Dakota, fair weather, variable winds, warmer Saturday morning.

For Kansas, fair weather, except preceded in extreme eastern portion by threatening weather or rain, variable winds, slightly cooler.

For Nebraska, fair, cooler, variable winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, 7 p. m., Feb. 13.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Rain, slight changes in temperature during Friday, becoming colder Friday night; fresh to brisk easterly winds, becoming variable.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	29.90	36	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.76	4	8	W	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	29.56	22	26	N.	Clear	....
New York	30.20	44	52	S.	Clear	....
Washington, D. C.	30.20	46	54	S.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.24	44	56	E.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	60	66	E.	Fair	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	66	74	S. E.	Fair	....
Pensacola, Fla.	29.84	60	66	S. W.	Rain	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.66	54	58	W	Clear	.70
New Orleans, La.	29.84	56	66	S. W.	Clear	.78
Galveston, Tex.	29.92	52	58	W	Clear	.08
Nashville, Tenn.	29.72	60	64	E.	Rain	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.88	50	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	36	38	S.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	38	44	S.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.02	44	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.96	42	46	S.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.00	42	50	S. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	29.94	42	50	S.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	29.94	42	50	S.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	36	40	S.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich.	29.78	40	45	S.	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.78	36	42	S.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.84	36	40	S.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.52	42	42	S.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.94	34	40	S.	Clear	....
Chicago	29.86	44	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.80	38	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.72	40	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.68	42	50	S.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.58	40	46	W	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.58	40	50	S. E.	Rain	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.80	44	52	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.70	44	50	S.	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.76	44	52	S.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.66	48	56	W	Rain	.20
Springfield, Ill.	29.76	44	45	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.72	46	46	N. E.	Rain	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.66	38	44	N. E.	Rain	.50
Omaha, Neb.	29.68	44	52	S.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D.	29.76	32	42	N.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.68	44	54	N. W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.82	20	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.82	8	34	N. W.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.84	20	34	N. W.	Clear	....
Fort Buford	29.78	26	30	N. W.	Fair	....
Helena, Mont.	29.82	30	32	W	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.70	30	44	N.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo.	29.74	36	48	N.	Fair	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.70	40	58	S. E.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.74	56	62	N. W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.90	50	52	N. W.	Fair	.20
*Portland, Ore.	30.26	38	....	S.	Rain	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.16	44	....	N. W.	Clear	....

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Philadelphia—Arrived, the Minnesota, from London.

New York—Arrived, the Belgenland, from Antwerp; State of Nebraska, from Glasgow.

Glasgow—Arrived, the State of Indiana, from New York.

London—Sighted, the Egyptian Monarch, from New York.

Mr. Hines Returns to Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Richard Hines, who was President of the Topeka Insurance company, and who was recently charged with making a false report regarding the liabilities of his company to the State Superintendent of Insurance, returned to the city today to answer charges against him. He gave a bond of $1,000 for his appearance for preliminary examination Feb. 19. His conduct in this matter leads to the impression that he is innocent in regard to the frauds connected with the defunct company.

Tilden and Cleveland.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): It would be interesting to know Mr. Cleveland's estimate of the character and intellect of a Democratic statesman and practical reformer who could think for himself, who hated cant and humbug, and who twice refused a nomination for President. Mr. Tilden's estimate of Mr. Cleveland is already known. It was comprehended in ten words: "He is the most selfish politician I have ever known."

Faithful Are the Wounds of a Friend.

Kansas City *Times:* The President of the Land League makes a mistake when in his appeal for money he attacks the Chicago newspapers which have criticised in a friendly manner things which seemed to them to be wrong. Sometimes the most unfriendly newspaper to a cause is the newspaper which blindly indorses everything and anything that is done in the name of the cause.

Powerful Majah Jones.

New York *Sun:* Two able earthquake shocks were felt in St. Louis Monday morning. We infer that the Hon. Charles Hill Jones has been writing two more powerful editorial articles showing that New York is of no importance to the Democracy and that all the Western Republican States are surely Democratic. No wonder St. Louis quaked.

"Pressed With Many Difficulties."

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

TWO GREAT FEATURES WHICH IT IS DESIRABLE TO EMPHASIZE:

"SELLING OFF"
$1,500,000
(In and Arriving)
—Seasonable Dry Goods,
—Cloaks and Suits, Carpets,
—Upholstery, Boys' Clothing,
—Art Ware, Etc., Etc.

"Business Changes."

"Broken Prices."

15 DAYS MORE
—AT—
20% DISCOUNT
—OF OUR—
GREAT SHOE SALE.

C. E. Wiswall & Co.,
79 MADISON-ST.

We shall continue our great discount for 15 days. Families not supplied will do well to improve it.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Lea & Perrins, the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce, has been before the public over half a century. Like all popular favorites, it has long been the standard of comparison and the pattern for counterfeiters, who not being able to imitate its excellence, offer to the public, imitations in bottling, labels and style of putting up. They dare not counterfeit the signature of Lea & Perrins, which is on the red label of every genuine bottle, and of which this is a facsimile.

Lea & Perrins

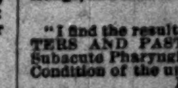
To be sure of obtaining the genuine article, see that the above signature is on the label. [American Analyst.]

COUGHS, SORE THROAT.

The highest medical authorities of the World prescribe and recommend the SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES for Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, and also for Consumption.

"I find the results of the SODEN MINERAL WATERS AND PASTILLES are very satisfactory in Subacute Pharyngitis as well as in Chronic Catarrhal Condition of the upper air passages."
MOREAU R. BROWN, M. D.,
Prof. of Laryngology at Chicago Policlinic.

At all druggists at 25 and 50 cents a box.
PAMPHLETS GRATIS ON APPLICATION.
Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,
15 CEDAR-ST., NEW YORK.


102 E. WASHINGTON-ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

'Thos. Jefferson Cigars.'

Th: Jefferson

The above brand of Cigars are worthy the attention and trial of every lover of Fine Havana Cigars, being made from select leaf grown in the famous Vuelta Abajo District on the Island of Cuba. They come in ten sizes.

	Length	Style of Pkg.	Price per Box.
Coquetas	3¾	50	$3.25
Favoritos	4	50	3.50
Conchas	4¼	50	4.00
Conchas Elegantes	4½	50	4.25
Panetelas	4½	50	4.00
Concha Bouquet Extra	4½	50	5.00
Bouquets	3¾	25	2.50
Perfectos	4½	25	4.00
Rothschilds	4⅝	50	4.20
Regalia Especial	5	50	6.50

C. JEVNE & Co.
110—112 MADISON ST.

Proposals for Cross Ties.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 4, 1890.

Proposals for the furnishing and delivery of the cross ties required in the construction of the Ohio extension, extending from Elkhorn, West Virginia, to Ironton, Ohio, a distance of about one hundred and ninety-five (195) miles, approximately, three thousand per mile, will be received until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1890.

Intending bidders will be expected to examine the timber adjacent to the line of the railroad, and their proposition must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of their ability to do the work bid for. No proposition will be entertained unless made out upon the forms provided for that purpose. Specifications can be examined and other information obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Roanoke, Virginia.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all propositions. W. W. COE, Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Foundations and Masonry.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
ROANOKE, VA., Feb. 4, 1890.

Proposals for the foundations and masonry of the Ohio River bridge, near Ceredo, on the Ohio extension, will be received until 12 o'clock m., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1890.

The special attention of masonry contractors is called to this work, which will aggregate about twelve thousand (12,000) cubic yards, in five piers and one abutment.

Intending bidders will be expected to make full examination of this work, and their proposition must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of their ability to construct the same.

No proposition will be entertained unless written upon the forms provided for that purpose. General plans and specifications can be examined, and other information obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Roanoke, Va.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. W. W. COE, Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Grading and Masonry.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 4, 1890.

Proposals for the grading and masonry of the Ohio Extension, extending from Elkhorn, West Virginia, to Ironton, Ohio, a distance of about one hundred and ninety-five (195) miles, will be received until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1890.

Intending bidders will be expected to make thorough examination of the work for which they submit proposals, and their proposals must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of their ability to construct the work bid for. No proposition will be entertained unless written upon forms provided for that purpose. Profiles and general plans and specifications can be examined and other information obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Roanoke, Virginia.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. W. W. COE, Chief Engineer.

TRINIDAD ASPHALT
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.,
54 Wall-st., N. Y. 59 Wabash-av., Chicago

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, A full pound; absolutely pure strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

THE NEW EVERETT,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
Under John O. Plank's Hotel System; the largest hotel in the land of flowers. Fine Band. Write for further particulars.

MISSED FIRE ONCE MORE.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION REJECTED BY THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Their Caucus Rather Favorably Disposed, but All Plans Upset by a Free-Lance Idea of Mr. Holbrook—Gov. Larrabee's Message Presented—Some of Its Points—Discussion of New York's Ballot Reform Bill at Albany—General Political News.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—At midnight last night it was supposed that there was no question about organization today. When, however, it came time for the caucus today the supporters of the measure were surprised to learn that the boys from the slough-water districts were, many of them, opposed to accepting the proposition. Mr. Hamilton, the Democratic caucus nominee for Speaker, was also against it. He has aspirations to succeed Mr. Kerr in Congress, and his defeat here would be poor capital with which to go into a fight for the Congressional nomination. Then, too, for the first time this session the railroad lobby showed up in the House in full force, and they also did not want the proposition accepted, for there are too many two-cent-fare bills and joint-rate bills already on file in the Senate which have their counterparts in the pockets of members of the House.

In spite of this, however, the Democratic caucus this morning was an exciting one, and if a vote had been taken just before noon there would have been a majority favorable to accepting the proposition. However, a development this afternoon which was as much a surprise to the Democrats as it was to the Republicans, turned the scale and brought about the unanimous rejection of the Republican proposition. This sensation was the springing of an independent proposition upon the floor by Mr. Holbrook, one of the Democratic leaders. It was to the effect that the offices and positions be divided into two groups and that a choice be determined by lot.

The Republicans at once raised the point of order that such a proposition could not be considered by the House under the stipulations, and Temporary Speaker Hotchkiss sustained the point of order in spite of excited protests by the members on the Democratic side.

The Republicans say they will never consent to such a scheme, and there the matter rests. In the meantime more attention will be paid to Brother Ewart.

AUDITOR LYON'S POSITION.

When the House convened at 2:30 p. m. today a letter from State Auditor Lyon was read in which he stated that he should decline to issue warrants for the pay of members and employés until the House organized, on the ground, first, that the House in temporary organization has no right to transact any other business than the election of a Permanent Speaker; and, second, that the presiding officer of the House as temporarily organized cannot join with the President of the Senate, which is permanently organized, in certifying the names of members and employés. A similar letter was presented in the Senate.

Representative Dent offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the reference of Auditor Lyon's letter to the Attorney-General with a request for an opinion upon the matter.

A letter was read from the State Department returning thanks for the resolutions of condolence with Secretary Blaine recently adopted by the House.

During the session the Governor's message was presented and placed on file, but not read. It was unexpected, and many of the members believe that its presentation by the Governor at this time puts him in opposition to Auditor Lyon, who holds that the House is only sufficiently organized to elect a Permanent Speaker. In the Senate the message was read and placed on file. Its substance is as follows:

POINTS OF THE MESSAGE.

The financial condition of Iowa, according to Gov. Larrabee, is better than that of any other State in the Union. It is even better than it has been for six years and it has been good all that time. The State debt June 30, 1889, was a bagatelle of $39,388. Estimates for this year show that there will be a surplus of $680,777 available for improvements. About $100,000 of this sum is to be used for finishing the Capitol at Des Moines and putting the grounds in park order. The soldiers' monument will also call for a liberal appropriation. But the Governor is strenuous in insisting that good feeling over the State's financial condition shall not tempt the Legislature to incur debt.

In the last two years, says the Governor, crime has undergone a remarkable decrease in Iowa. While there were 6,165 convictions for crime in the two years preceding 1888 there have been only 1,945 since. The decrease in the proportion of convictions for violation of the prohibitory law is no less remarkable if there has been no laxity in the law's enforcement. In the latter period there were 672 convictions for liquor-selling, as compared with 1,326 in the former.

The Governor, backing up the Superintendent of Public Schools, expresses himself in favor of free text-books. "Since children cannot avail themselves of the educational advantages offered them by the State," he says, "unless they are supplied with the necessary text-books the public school cannot be said to be free to all until such books are supplied, like maps and other school apparatus, at public expense. Only then will the children of the poor be fully able to compete with those of the rich in the acquisition of knowledge. The experience of other States has demonstrated that free text-books are productive of good results in securing attendance at school." The passage of an act making it the duty of school boards to furnish free text-books to all children attending the public schools is then recommended.

The Governor quotes with approval the report of the joint legislative committee which has been investigating the State University. He joins it in censuring what he calls the practice of using funds of a State institution for paying lobby representatives to secure legislative appropriations. Certain unnamed practices of the medical faculty in the clinics are also censured, as well as the methods of financiering used to build up the dental department. He joins the committee in recommending that all moneys and credits belonging to the university be covered into the State Treasury.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Gov. Larrabee appears to think that the cities of Iowa have not been afforded sufficient facility by the Legislature in making the improvements necessary to the modern city. He advises that much freedom be given them in providing sewers, paving, lighting, heating, water-works, and street-railways. At the same time he guards the recommendation by suggesting great caution in disposing of franchises.

"More efficient measures to stamp out hog cholera whenever and wherever it appears should be provided for," says the Governor. "There is no evidence that it is increasing, yet the annual losses from it are large. It is not creditable to the intelligence of our people to allow this disease to run its course. It sweeps away tens of thousands of hogs nearly every year, when with a small expenditure of money it could be stamped out, or the losses much reduced."

Gov. Larrabee speaks at length of the fight between the people and railroads of Iowa, which, until recently, has been waged so bitterly since 1886. He thinks the wisdom of the act of the last Legislature regulating the traffic and passenger rates through a commission has been fully demonstrated. He says:

"The companies made strenuous efforts to defeat the enactment and afterwards the enforcement of the law. Failing in the attempt, they advanced local freight rates immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly from 20 to 30 per cent.

"The Commissioners proceeded under the law to prepare a schedule of rates for the roads. They endeavored to give, as far as it was possible, relief to the business interests of the State, which had been greatly repressed by unjust rates, and at the same time to grant the carrier a reasonable compensation for the service rendered. The rates fixed by the Commissioners were not as low as the lowest or as high as the highest which the railroads had charged, but were, as near as could be ascertained, a just average of the rates on which business had been actually done. While the rates were under consideration representatives of the railroads conferred freely with the Commissioners and brought every influence to bear on them to secure a tariff agreeable to their wishes. June 28, 1888, was fixed as the day on which the completed schedule was to go into effect.

IN THE COURTS.

"After having secured from the Commissioners such modifications of the schedule as they could the railroad managers proceeded to enjoin them in the Federal Court from enforcing it. The Attorney-General commenced a large number of penalty suits in the State Courts against various companies to compel compliance with the law. Soon after, on the application of a number of shippers, the Commissioners modified the original schedule by the adoption of the 'Western classification.' The railroad managers now again applied to the Federal Court for an injunction. But the injunction was refused. Thereupon they adopted the Commissioners' tariff, and I directed the Attorney-General to discontinue his prosecutions.

"The managers still show their resentment, however, by discharging a large number of employés and greatly reducing the train-service. This reduction caused great inconvenience to the public, and doubtless diminished the revenues of the companies, while the discharge of so many faithful employés was an act of great injustice. The discontinued trains, I am now glad to say, have been restored, and the roads have never been so crowded with business as at present, nor has the service ever been more satisfactory to the people. Quite recently the companies also dismissed their injunction suits, thus admitting the reasonableness of our rates and the groundlessness of their complaints against the legislation of the last General Assembly. It is now generally admitted that our present local freight rates are more equable than any previously in force in the State, and it affords me pleasure to say that there is now little friction between the railroad companies and the people."

The Governor then goes on to show that owing to the increased business due to the lower rates the railroads have made more money since the fight was declared off than ever before.

SOME AMENDMENTS NEEDED.

In regard to the law making the office of the Commissioners elective he is decidedly of opinion that it has not detracted from the efficiency of the board. "The voters," he says, "fully realizing the importance of the office, have manifested great freedom from party ties in the election of Commissioners."

In spite of the present agreeable state of affairs Gov. Larrabee thinks the law needs a few amendments. Passenger fare, he insists, should be reduced to two cents a mile. He cites experience in this country and Europe to show that the low rate is the most remunerative to the roads after all. He takes a whack at thinly disguised passes. Open passes, he says, have almost altogether been abandoned, but free transportation is still furnished under various pretexts, contrary to the law. "No pass," he says, with emphasis, "is ever offered to a public officer without an improper motive." And he does not hesitate to say that some public officials accept the offers.

He favors the annual publication in detail of the names of the stockholders, income, expenditures, assets and liabilities of the roads. With telegraph and telephone companies he thinks that railroads should also be required to report what salaries they pay their officers and employés. It should be left with the Commissioners, he suggests, to compel such reports and to dictate the manner in which they shall be compiled, with power at any time to call for books, papers and accounts. His argument on this head is embraced in the sentence: "Publicity in corporate transactions is unfavorable to the development of abuses."

"Secret contracts and subsidizing should not be permitted," says Gov. Larrabee further, "nor should railroad companies or their managing officers be allowed to engage in coal-mining, meat-packing, or any similar business without the permission of the Commissioners. The energy of our people should be encouraged to engage in diversified occupations; and their enterprise should not be crippled by such manifestly unfair competition. Only when railroad companies have entirely abandoned the practice of engaging in branches of business foreign to their mission, as well as such evasions of the law as rebates, drawbacks, over-billing and under-billing, will there be an equal contest for all in the arena of legitimate enterprise."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To carry out the ideas indicated, as well as others which he touches, Gov. Larrabee recommends appropriate legislation.

"I again call attention," says the Governor, tackling another subject, "to the question of extending to women the right of voting at municipal elections. The continued good results of its exercise in our sister State, Kansas, reinforce the arguments in favor of trying the experiment in Iowa. In many of the States women vote for members of school boards, and I see no reason why they should not do so here. It is worthy of note that the Territory of Wyoming, after years of experience with woman suffrage at all elections, has recently, with great unanimity, ingrafted the principle into the Constitution with which it is now seeking to enter the Union."

Gov. Larrabee also favors the adoption of the main features of the Australian ballot system—(1) the printing of all ballots by the Government and (2) the seclusion of the voter when he prepares and casts his ballot.

The message ends with an extended consideration of the subject of temperance. From a review of the history of prohibition in Iowa he concludes that the law, despite its admitted defects, is the best means of limiting the use of intoxicants.

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

The message seems to meet with quite general approval by the Republicans. The large space devoted to the discussion of prohibition gives what is considered by the Republicans a fair statement of the case, but the pharmacists who have been in session here today are not entirely satisfied with the Governor's recommendation in regard to the pharmacy law. He says that permits should be granted only with the greatest caution, while the pharmacists want the law so changed as to allow permits to be granted without petitions to registered pharmacists, and require the persons contesting the granting of permits to procure the signatures of one-fourth the resident freeholders of the ward to a petition against such granting before the protest can be considered. A prominent pharmacist said tonight that it was a question how the course suggested by the Governor could relieve the burdens of the present law.

The recommendation in regard to woman's suffrage does not meet the approval of many Republicans, for they say the party has carried heavy loads long enough without assuming any additional burdens.

The reference to the Australian ballot system is indorsed by all.

WANT PHARMACY LAWS AMENDED.

Desires of Iowa Druggists Regarding the Sale of Liquor.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The pharmacists concluded their session here today. The only thing considered was proposed legislation on the liquor law as it affected their business. If the present prohibition law continues they want the pharmacy laws amended so that permits can be obtained without the petition of freeholders, as now required, and without being compelled to give bond; and they want the permit to run during good behavior instead of for a year as now. In case license prevails they want the law amended so that no registered pharmacist can sell liquor as a beverage. They do not want the drug stores to compete with saloons. They seem to feel pretty confident that the legislative relief they ask will be granted.

NORTH DAKOTA INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses Examined Relative to Charges of Bribery—A Correspondent Skips.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Senate Investigating Committee, which is working on the charges of bribery in the Republican State Convention, the election of State officers, and the election of United States Senators, had but one witness before it today—E. P. Wells of Jamestown, Senator Casey's home.

Wells was an ardent supporter of Casey, and it is claimed was on the inside. It is rumored tonight that his testimony was simply to the effect that he knew nothing of the use of money in Senator Casey's election.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* correspondent, who gives his name as Hamlin and who has been sending the sensational charges against legislators and newspaper men, which are said to have been given him by State officers and detectives, left for home last night, having evaded those who had subpœnaed him. Some of the members attacked say they will sue the paper for libel.

The Attorney-General today volunteered an opinion to the Senate that its committee of investigation had no power to summon witnesses and the Senate returned it to him with thanks. He was in the Senate chamber at the time and got the full benefit of the slap.

The latest sensation is that furnished by Gov. Miller, who has authorized a denial of the report that State Treasurer Booker offered him a bribe of $10,000 provided he would sign the Lottery bill. This is the climax of the sensations and has set everybody guessing what will come next.

BALLOT REFORM IN NEW YORK.

Debating the Saxton Bill in the Senate—Several Amendments Rejected.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—When the Saxton ballot-reform bill came up in the Senate today Mr. Chase moved to amend by permitting unofficial ballots in case of the resignation of a candidate. He said such a state of affairs had existed in Massachusetts. Mr. Saxton opposed the amendment, and it was defeated by a party vote.

Mr. Chase moved to amend by providing that illiterate voters shall not be limited to election officers in seeking assistance in making ballots, thus placing them on a par with the blind and physically disabled. The amendment was lost by a party vote.

Then Mr. Chase threw himself into the way again as an obstructionist, offering as an amendment his general registry bill, urging the Senate to make the bill a measure of electoral reform as well as of mere ballot reform. Mr. Chase's motion was lost by a party vote.

Mr. Lincoln then moved to substitute the Linson bill for the Saxton bill, and Mr. Saxton took the floor in an extended address on the Australian system, as incorporated in his bill. He still had the floor when the bill went over until tomorrow.

NEW SOUTH DAKOTA INSTITUTIONS.

Provisions of a Measure That Will Receive Much Attention.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Thomas introduced a bill in the Senate to-day which proposed one of the grandest sweeps yet known in the way of gobbling up public interest in behalf of local self-interest. It overtops North Dakota's lottery scheme by far. By the provisions of the act admitting the State it falls heir to a vast amount of land donated by the General Government. The new measure proposes to establish some dozen new institutions over the State and set aside 40,000 acres of this donation for each one to support it. Various members seem to be crazed with the new idea and bills have been introduced all day to locate new institutions at almost every cross-road and post-office in the State. Those working the scheme claim they will show strength enough to carry it through, but Gov. Mellette, with his well-known views on economy, can do nothing else than to veto such a law if it should ever come to him for approval. The matter was first sprung today, and nothing else has been the talk among legislators, many of whom propose to fight it to the last.

Runaway Montana Legislators.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 13.—Joseph A. Baker, D. J. Hennesy, W. M. Thornton, W. S. Becker, S. G. Redd, and William Parberry, members of the Montana State Senate, are here. Senator Baker stated that they would remain outside Montana until the Legislature adjourns sine die.

ATLANTA'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Speech of Congressman Russell at Its First Annual Banquet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—The first annual banquet of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce occurred tonight with about 400 guests present. Among others present from the North were:

From New York—Charles S. Smith, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; J. Edward Simmons, F. B. Thurber, John Sloane, Dr. John C. Calhoun, John H. Inman, Russell Harrison, son of President Harrison, and Cornelius N. Bliss; from Boston—Johnathan A. Lane, President Boston Merchants' Association; George W. Morse, W. E. Russell, Col. Charles H. Taylor of the *Globe*; George F. Babbitt of the Boston *Herald*; from Ohio, the Hon. James E. Campbell, Governor of Ohio; the Hon. Joseph B. Hughes, Claude Meeker, Col. Price McKinney, G. H. Burrows, N. R. Adriance, H. H. Meyer, and C. H. Van Cleef; from West Virginia, Congressman William L. Wilson; from Denver, President H. B. Chamberlain of the Chamber of Commerce; from Chicago, J. P. Rumsey and M. J. Downing.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who was invited to be one of the speakers, wired his regrets, explaining that his absence was occasioned by a meeting of the Committee on Legislation of the New York World's Fair Committee, of which he is Chairman.

President J. G. Oglesby welcomed the visitors in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. Gov. Gordon, the first speaker, welcomed the distinguished visitors in behalf of the State, and was followed by Mayor Glenn, who spoke for the City of Atlanta. Then followed the set speeches of the evening by Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Charles S. Smith, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Patrick Calhoun of Atlanta, Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Congressman W. E. Russell of Boston, and Jonathan Lane, President of the Boston Merchants' Association.

Congressman Russell took for his subject: "A New South, a New North—A country reunited in love and loyalty, ready and anxious to meet the duties of today"—a patriotic theme suggested by the words of the late Henry W. Grady, to whom he paid a graceful and glowing tribute. War had settled an irrepressible conflict between institutions that could not live together, and in spite of all obstacles the South had achieved in recent years an industrial and commercial prosperity truly marvelous. The sectional feeling expressed by the "Stalwart" of the North and the "Bourbon" of the South now had no weight in determining political action. A new generation had come upon the field, intensely loyal to the results of the war, gathering inspiration from the patriotism and brave deeds of the past, but absolutely uninfluenced by any of its prejudices. This young influence, guided wholly by the present and not the past, believed that in and between all sections there should be loyalty, fraternity, and charity. Continuing, Mr. Russell said:

Three great political reforms are now before the country. The first is ballot reform—to correct evils that exist at the source of political power. Massachusetts has led in this as she has in many other reforms. It freed votes that never were free before, destroyed the power of selfish and money influence, and gave us an election as pure as any that ever blessed the old Commonwealth. I doubt not Georgia and Massachusetts will join hands in advancing this reform as they join now in belief in its principle and purpose.

The second reform is the civil service—to make the people's servants represent and serve the people and not a party; and to prevent the abuse of their trust in using, as an organized army, public office to wage war on the political convictions of half the people whose interests alone they are sworn to serve. This is another step in giving back to the people their own and in having their own used for their own purposes. Georgia and Massachusetts, a new South and a new North, can and will unite in making this reform an accomplished fact.

The third reform is of the tariff—a commercial and industrial necessity, to broaden the field of our activity; but far and beyond that it is a political and moral necessity—to limit the power of Government to public purposes, to distribute equally its burdens and its benefits, to make law just, equal, respected because free from entangling alliance with selfish interests and untainted by selfish control. It is the people's cause. Its triumph is death to the control by organized wealth of elections and legislation, a restoration of political power to the people, and a guaranty that the people's law shall be used only for the people's interests.

The war is over in both North and South. Its benefits are permanent, its evils can be remedied. That is the duty of today, easy to accomplish by a new North and a new South, reunited in love and loyalty.

The visitors will be entertained at breakfast at the Kimball House tomorrow morning, after which they will be shown various points of interest about the city. Returning to the Chamber of Commerce at noon an informal reception will be held, the citizens generally participating. The Piedmont Driving Club will entertain the visitors tomorrow afternoon at lunch and the Capital City Club will give them a reception tomorrow night.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS GRAB.

It Is Just as Big as Ever—Reaching Into the Treasury.

Washington Special to New York *Times:* The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds evidently shares the general belief that this Congress is to be a very liberal one so far as the money in the public Treasury is concerned. It proposes to do its level best to help along the coming raid on the Treasury, with special reference to the public buildings' "pork barrel."

Having already reported at odd times about fifteen measures for public buildings, the committee handed in today favorable reports on nineteen more "pork" bills, calling for the distribution of over $3,000,000 more of the people's money. As is always done in these cases, care was taken to scatter the chunks from the pork barrel over a lot of States, so that all can be passed in due season under the operation of the "I-tickle-you—you-tickle-me" system so familiar to the backers of public building bills.

The measures reported favorably today provide for buildings in thirteen States and Territories, and those already on the calendar take in half a dozen more. Few of the forty-two States will have been left out when the end of the session is reached. So far as the size of the pork chunks is concerned California, Oregon, and Utah fared the best at the hands of the committee today. The Chairman of the committee is Mr. Stanford of California, and included in today's bills are $300,000 for a public building at Oakland, a like sum for one at San Diego, and $85,000 for a building at Stockton. Oregon comes in for $700,000 and Utah for $500,000.

The entire list which went upon the calendar today was as follows:

Portland, Ore.	$500,000	Salem, Ore.	$100,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	500,000	Stillwater, Minn.	100,000
Oakland, Cal.	300,000	Stockton, Cal.	85,000
San Diego, Cal.	300,000	Virginia City, Nev.	75,000
Cheyenne, Wyo.	150,000	Reno, Nev.	75,000
Helena, Mont.	150,000	Sterling, Ill.	50,000
Hastings, Neb.	150,000	Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park	10,000
Chester, Pa.	100,000		
Pawtucket, R. I.	100,000		
Woodstock, R. I.	100,000		
Hudson, N. Y.	100,000		
The Dalles, Ore.	00,000	Total	$3,045,000

As an earnest of what the Senate will do with these bills a bill already on the calendar, appropriating $800,000 for a site for a public building in New Orleans, was taken up and passed at Mr. Gibson's request and without a word of debate. Later in the day Mr. Allison, who realizes that he has been skating upon very thin ice in Iowa, asked the Senate to consider a bill appropriating $500,000 for a public building at Sioux City. His request was readily granted and the bill was passed. Then Mr. Allison intimated that he would like action to be taken on the bill giving $200,000 for a building at Cedar Rapids, and this too was promptly passed.

The Senate has not yet fairly started in upon the distribution of public buildings' "pork," but it is quite plain that no niggardly policy is to be followed when the Senators do get to work.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
Delicious, easily digested and highly nourishing

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

They Must Answer to the Court for Refusing to Obey the Injunction in the Alcryon-Nelson Case—Sensational Developments at the Buffalo Congress—How Bennett's Deal with the Bostons Is Viewed by the Brotherhood—Racing at Guttenberg.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The biennial congress of the National Trotting Association finished its labors Wednesday, but another act in the Nelson-Alcryon alleged fraudulent race investigation was furnished today. It will be recalled that Tuesday the Board of Review was served with a temporary injunction by the Supreme Court, restraining them from taking any action in the case. Wednesday Mr. Nelson appeared before the convention and apologized for invoking the aid of the law, yet the congress expelled the horses and owners from all courses holding membership in the National Trotting Association until the injunction was dissolved. Mr. Nelson apparently was satisfied to "toady" to the congress. Not so with Mr. Noble, owner of Alcryon.

This afternoon Mr. W. B. Hoyt, representing the National Trotting Association, went before Judge Corlett in special term of the Supreme Court and sought to have the injunction dissolved. The motion was opposed by Mr. M. J. Smiley of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mr. Norris Morey of this city. The arguments lasted all the afternoon, and shortly after 6 o'clock Judge Corlett pronounced his decision. Not only did he decline to dissolve the injunction, but he also issued an order requiring the National Trotting Association and President Johnston to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court in disregarding the injunction. The order was made returnable Feb. 24 at 10 a. m. Papers were served on President Johnston and other officers of the National Trotting Association. The National Trotting Association may have put its foot in it.

BENNETT AND THE BROTHERHOOD.

How Director Hart Feels Over the Player's Action.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The signing of Bennett has been the current topic of conversation here today among those interested in base-ball. The league magnates are naturally jubilant over the accession of Bennett, as he is a great catcher and a great popular favorite because of his steady habits and his quiet way of doing work. The brotherhood feeling is expressed in the following letter written to Bennett by Director Hart of the Players' League club:

"C. W. Bennett: Your telegram at hand. While I am not surprised at your action, I am much disappointed, as we would like to have secured your services, and believed you when you wrote that you would be with us sure. With the exception of one or two, the balance of the Boston brotherhood team were offered as big inducements as you, but resisted the temptation to break their written agreement with us. I don't care to have you think I would influence you now in any way as you have signed with the league. The Boston ball club recognize all contracts and signed agreements as binding, and can only hope you will have no regrets."

THE LEAGUE SCHEDULE COMMITTEE.

What It Is Likely to Accomplish at the Cleveland Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The next official bulletin issued from the league headquarters will contain a call for the meeting of the Schedule Committee in Cleveland, O., March 4. President Young says the coming meeting is similar to that recently held in New York City, as it is simply an adjourned meeting of the league, at which any business relating to the National game may be transacted. In addition to arranging the schedule for the coming season the appointment of the staff of umpires will be announced, and all of the preliminaries for opening the campaign will be arranged.

Mr. Young has just received a letter from Mr. Howe of Cleveland stating that the league club in that city has withdrawn its offer to sell out to Detroit, and proposes to remain in the league, sink or swim.

Mr. Brush has written to Mr. Young assuring him that there is nothing in the rumor floating about in base-ball circles to the effect that the Hoosier team is to be transferred to New York. He says he has not received a word or a suggestion from any member of the committee on the subject, and he doesn't know whether they are making up the schedule for eight or ten clubs. They may prepare two separate schedules to match either emergency, and it will be competent for the league to determine which shall be adopted.

LATEST MOVE OF THE LEAGUE.

Efforts to Purchase Desertions from the Brotherhood Teams.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—There has been another move in the great base-ball war, and it looks as if a battle is imminent. The magnates of the local league club are endeavoring to purchase desertions from the Brotherhood ranks, and their first offer has been to "Danny" Richardson, the crack second baseman of last year's pennant-winning team of "Giants." Some days ago Director Walter Appleton of the New York League club left this city on a Western trip, his destination being known only to his associate magnates. Where he went did not remain a secret very long, however, as dispatches published this morning showed that he had been in Elmira and that he had been tampering with "Danny" Richardson. As nearyl as can be ascertained Mr. Appleton offered Richardson $15,000 to sign a contract to play with the New-Yorkers for three years.

Mr. Appleton returned to this city today and seemed thoroughly satisfied with the result of his trip. Asked whether he had secured Richardson's signature to a contract, he refused to give a direct answer and referred to President John B. Day. The latter was likewise uncommunicative, and declined to say whether or not Richardson had departed from the Brotherhood camp and once more become a leaguer. "But," said Mr. Day, "I shall have a surprise for the public in a few days."

At the Brotherhood quarters in this city the whole matter was laughed at and was thought to be a game of bluff on the part of the magnates.

GUMBERT WILL PLAY AT BOSTON.

The Pittsburg Pitcher Accepts an Offer from the Hub Brotherhood Club.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Ad Gumbert, the well-known base-ball pitcher, who was last season with the Chicago team, has decided to play this year with the Players' League club of Boston. Early this morning a telegram was received here from J. B. Hart asking if Gumbert would sign with the Brotherhood club of Boston, and if so on what terms. Gumbert named his terms. These were telegraphed to Boston, and in a short time this answer came back: "The terms are satisfactory to us. We will send contract and advance money this evening." Gumbert was notified and has promised to sign the contract as soon as it is received. In Gumbert Boston will get a first-class pitcher and a good general ball player. The salary agreed upon will not be made public, but it is said to be over $3,000.

Anson and His Team at St. Augustine.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 13.—Capt. Anson and thirteen men of the Chicago League team arrived here this evening and will play the first game tomorrow with the home team, which has been reinforced by several professionals.

Muncie, Ind., has organized a team which will play in the Indiana State League.

SALES AT THE BRASFIELD FARM.

List of the Youngsters That Were Disposed Of Yesterday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—Following are the principal sales at the Brasfield breeding sale today:

Belle H., br. f., yearling, by Aberdeen, dam by Almont; J. A. Baird, Lansing, Mich., $1,550.

Vacquelin, b. c., 2, by Wilkes Boy, dam by American Clay; B. K. Kenney, Shelbyville, Ky., $1,000.

Protection, b. g., 10, by Eardst, dam by Eubank's Gray Ogle; A. R. Harris, Paris, $1,200.

Nutwood, b. h., 6, by Nutwood, dam by Blackwood; J. Woodford, Mount Sterling, $3,500.

Fitzgerald's Enterprise, ch. h., 10, by Red Wilkes, dam by Gough's Wagner; T. Pollock, Bloomington, Ill., $1,720.

Bird Cooke, b. h., 10, by George Wilkes, dam by Brinkers Drennon; William Aiken, Evansville, Ind., $4,025.

Glenwood, blue roan stallion, 5, by Nutwood, dam by Alcalde; R. J. Lee, Topeka, Kas., $1,975.

Selah, ch. h., 7, by Belmont, dam by Messenger Duroc; Peak & Grover, Georgetown, $1,525.

Goodelle, ch. h., 5, by Mambrino Russell, dam by Fearnaught; Ed A. Tipton, Lexington, $1,625.

Fugalia, br. m., by Happy Medium; Asa Spohr, Winchester, Ky., $2,150.

Crescent, b. m., by Belmont; Asa Spohr, Winchester, $1,625.

Carthage, bay colt, 4, by Onward; J. T. Murphy, Frankfort, $1,275.

King Russell, bay colt, 4, by Lord Russell; George Fuller, Mennesseila, Minn., $1,650.

Pontiff, bay colt, 2, by Onward; G. W. Graves, Rochester, Minn., $1,075.

Nutteen, ch. f., 4, by Nutwood; Mike Bowerman, Lexington, Ky., $1,000.

Today's Card at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, seven and a half furlongs—Little Jim, Bela, Bonnie S., Gounod, Lottery, Seatick, Adonis, My Own, George Angus, Ban Adonis, Pegasus, Howerson, Monte Cristo, Subaltern, Darling.

Second race, five furlongs—Dr. Jekyll, Long Time, Billy Harris, John Atwood, Englewood, St. Mary, Spaniard, Bradburn, Little Jake, Belair, Isis, Ripley, Rafter, Folly, Fantine.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Brain, Freedom, St. Paris, Barnum, Glory, Crispin, Golden Rod, Wild Cherry, Frejols, Henry George, Albemarle, Iceberg, Jim Murphy.

Fourth race, the Early Blossom stakes, three furlongs—Home Run, Austral, Druse, Outcome, Eclipse, Duke John, Best Boy, Cerial colt, Florence, Stray Lass, Josie W., Planette filly, Flozette, Knick-knack, Clover, Madge L., Una filly, Miss Williams.

Fifth race, one mile and a half—Van, Miss Cody, Swift, Fannie H., Middlestone, Telie Doe.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Vollette, King Hazem, Florita, Insight, Isaquena filly, Madoline colt.

Capital Sport at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Racing men, attracted by the spring-like weather, flocked to this course today. The glass front in the stand was removed. The track was still quite heavy, but the several events were well contested, and a capital day's sport was had.

Firse race, six furlongs—Capstone first, Dynamite second, Paradise, third. Time, 1:22.

Second race, five furlongs—Gold Fish first, Glenluco second, Blessed third. Time, 1:06.

Third race, five furlongs—Buckstone first, Nina W. second, Lomax third. Time, 1:06¼.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Lady Agnes first, Bradford second, Golden Reel third. Time, 1:27.

Fifth race, one mile—Neptunus first, Royal Garter second, Pericles third. Time, 1:48½.

Sale of Valuable Youngsters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Col. R. S. Strader of Lexington has sold to A. H. Moore of the Cloverdale Stock Farm, Philadelphia, Pa., the bay colt, 2 years old, by Red Wilkes, dam by Alcyone, her dam by American Clay; price, $5,000. The same seller has sold to Myers & Wagner of Dayton, O., the bay filly Vade, yearling, by Artillery, dam Varnia, by Lord Russell, and the bay filly Cynthiana, yearling, by Sultan, dam Maggie S., by Strader's Hambletonian; price, $2,500 for the two.

Sam Brown's Stable.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—J. W. Rogers, trainer for Capt. Sam Brown's stable of racers, is in Pittsburg conferring about the spring campaign. During the morning he received word that Garnet had foaled a brown colt, by Troubadour. Of the way the handicappers had treated his horses Rogers said he could not complain. There was every indication that this would be a great year for racing.

Death of a Famous Stallion.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The famous stallion Homer, owned by Messrs. Gowen, died yesterday at their stock farm in Erie County from an internal complaint. Homer was sired by Mambrino Patchen. His death was announced at the National Association banquet last night and a toast in his honor was drank in silence.

New Orleans Races Postponed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—Races postponed till Saturday on account of muddy track. Entries stand.

Local Fighters Waking Up.

The presence of the "St. Joe Kid" appears to be stirring up nearly all the local heavyweights, and there is a great deal of fighting talk to be heard. Matches are as yet out of the question. Until each fighter makes the rest understand just what he is willing to do no matches will be made. Coogie, the local heavyweight, expresses a willingness to fight anybody in Illinois, the "Kid" preferred, but will not agree to fight for a purse. A match for $250 a side and the winner to take the gate receipts will suit him, as he believes the "Kid" would be card enough to make the purse a respectable one. The "Kid" has no backing, and says it must be a purse or nothing. Ferguson, the Stock-Yards champion, is willing to arrange a go with Coogie, and Doughoney is also reported as ready with money to back himself against the aspiring youngster. A friend of Tommy Morgan offers to hang up a purse of $300 for a fight to a finish between that lightweight and Tommy White. As the latter is sick with the grip there is not much chance of a match.

Americans Beaten at Curling.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The international curling competitions between the five American rinks and an equal number of Canadian rinks for the possession of the grand international trophy was played here today. The score stood: Canadians, 131; Americans, 71. All the American rinks have also been knocked out in the grand challenge competition.

Havana Chess Tournament.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—The twenty-first game of the chess tournament here was won by Mr. Gunsberg last night. The Ruy Lopez opening was played. The game occupied five hours and ten minutes, during which time forty-five moves were made, when Mr. Tschigorin resigned. The match, by an error previously reported finished, is still on.

Bird Fanciers Who Could Not Agree.

A cocking main between North Side and South Side birds was to have come off last night near Forty-first street and Indiana avenue, but was broken up because the parties could not agree after reaching the pit. There were to be fifteen birds on a side and each battle was to be for $25, with $100 on the main. It is expected the fight will come off farther south tonight.

Iowa Sportsmen's Tournament.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 13.—The Board of Directors of the State Sportsmen's Association, which has been in session here for the last three days, decided this evening to hold the State tournament in this city June 10, 11, 12 and 13.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Capt. John H. Miller.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Capt. John H. Miller, Register of the Land Office at Roswell and Commander of the G. A. R. Department of New Mexico, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in Roswell. He served during the war in the Seventh Kansas, Senator Plumb's regiment.

Capt. Joseph Gordon.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Capt. Joseph Gordon, owner of the steambarge Elfinmere and former owner of the steambarge Donaldson and consort Brighton, a prominent marine insurance and commission man, died this morning at Thomasville, Ga., of consumption.

Thomas S. Nairn.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Thomas S. Nairn, hide and leather dealer of this city, died today after several weeks' illness caused by the grip. He was 68 years old.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In the Hands of the Insurance Company.
GRAND OPENING TODAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

At the late fire of a large wholesale clothing house $200,000 worth of fine ready-made clothing for men and boys was saved. The goods saved have been placed in the insurance company's salesroom at Nos. 78 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, and a great fire-insurance company's sale will commence today at 10 o'clock, and last only a few days. The immense building, Nos. 78 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, has been hired by the insurance company expressly for this great sale commencing today at 10 o'clock, and will last only a few days. Everything will be sold at retail 60 per cent less than actual cost—that means articles that cost $1 you get for 40 cents, and articles that cost $10 you get for $4, and so on in proportion. The stock consists of the finest quality of high-grade clothing for men and boys, saved from the late fire. The appraiser for the insurance company, after carefully examining the stock of clothing, concluded the same was not so badly damaged as claimed by the assured clothing manufacturers, and, failing to agree as to actual loss, we were forced to take the stock and turn it into money, and the goods must be sold at once in order to make a final settlement. This great fire sale is now going on, and will last only a few days, at Nos. 78 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. We mention a few prices to show what bargains are being offered. Men's elegant beaver overcoats $2.85, worth $16. This $2.85 overcoat is well made, fine quality heavy cloth, latest style, and guaranteed worth $16. This $2.85 overcoat we allow you to keep home four days; if you don't think it worth $16, if not soiled, we agree to return $2.85. Men's extra fine elysian beaver overcoats $3.99, guaranteed worth $25. Men's winter pants $1.49, guaranteed worth $5 or money returned. A splendid suit of men's winter clothes $3.75, very handsome and guaranteed worth $15. Men's extra fine quality suits $7.99, tailor made, elegantly trimmed, and worth $25. Boys' suits $1.19, worth $6. And 10,000 other goods we have not space to mention here. It costs nothing to call in and judge for yourself, and you will find that the above are positive facts. A chance to get such bargains occurs only once in a lifetime. Cut this out and bring it with you, and remember this great fire sale will last only a few days at 78 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Store open til 9 at night.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged the best preparation for cure of lung complaints.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

ALL WANT MORE MONEY.

HEADS OF CITY DEPARTMENTS WANT LARGELY INCREASED SALARIES.

Every Man in the Employ of the Municipality Looking for an Extra $100 or More to Be Tacked on to His Pay—The Estimates for the Principal Divisions Show Enormous Increase Over Last Year's Figures.

In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday it was editorially stated that if the increase in the appropriations demanded by the various departments were granted it would "go towards enlarging the heads of such departments and their clerks and making some new places for Mayor Cregier to fill with sterling Democrats who have education enough to sign their names to the pay-rolls."

A comparison of the salaries paid to the heads of the various departments and their favorite clerks compared with the amounts asked for by the same departments for the ensuing year will demonstrate the truth of THE TRIBUNE'S assertions. Thus, in the case of the canal pumping works, the Commissioner of Public Works asks this year for maintaining and operating, $60,023, while the appropriation of last year was but $56,185—an increase of nearly $4,000—with no explanation of the reason for the increase. It is mostly in salaries, however. There is also a slight increase asked for to maintain the Fullerton avenue conduit, and for the operation of the bridges an increased appropriation is asked in order to increase the salaries of bridgetenders. An instance in point is the Dearborn street bridge. It was maintained for $3,000 last year. This year $3,500 is asked to operate it. The total amount asked for bridgetenders this year is $88,330, against $68,590 appropriated last year. Only about $2,000 of this $20,000 increase is for the payment of bridgetenders in the annexed territory. The other $18,000 is not accounted for. An assistant vessel-dispatcher is asked for at a needless cost to the taxpayers of $1,000. The engineering department cost the city in salaries last year $25,600. It is proposed to make it cost $32,800 this year. Why this increase of $7,200? The department has not grown in efficiency. A principal assistant engineer—Mr. Cregier's pet, Mr. Fiend—is put down this year at $2,400 and some other pet is put down at $2,000. Last year these assistants got $1,800 per annum and were satisfied.

The Superintendent of the Sewage Department, paid $3,000 last year, wants $3,600 this year. He wants six assistants at $10,800 instead of three assistants at $5,400, the same as last year.

The chief janitor at the City-Hall wants $1,500 this year. His predecessor, an entirely competent man, was satisfied with $1,400 last year.

THINK THEMSELVES POORLY PAID.

The Street Superintendent begged the office which he now holds when the salary was but $3,000. He now asks for $3,600. The Assistant Superintendent wants his pay lifted from $1,800 to $2,000, the chief clerk wants $1,800 instead of $1,500, the bill clerk $1,500 instead of $1,200, the permit clerk $1,200 instead of $900, and thus it goes. If allowed, the salary aggregate for the ensuing year will be $66,020, against $42,620 last year.

For the Map Department $15,600 is asked this year, against $10,250 expended last year. The Superintendent wants his own salary increased 22 per cent. Other advances are in proportion. The assistant secretary of the Commissioner of Public Works wants $300 added to his salary, and one clerk wants his pay doubled.

The Assistant Fire Marshal wants an increase of $500 per annum. A Second Assistant wants $200 more. The bookkeeper wants a similar increase. The Superintendent of the telegraph system wants an advance of $375. All his assistants demand an increase.

For Assistant Commissioner and Secretary of the Health Department this year it is proposed to pay $4,000, instead of $3,000 last year. A job is to be provided for an Assistant Smoke Inspector at a salary of $1,200, while the Chief Smoke Inspector, who gets $2,000, gets nothing.

The five new Police Inspectors will cost $2,800 each. Several additional clerks at $1,200 each are asked for in this department. Captains are to have their salaries increased from $2,200 to $2,200, and 300 additional patrolmen are asked for. Chief Marsh wants $2,400,000, against $1,400,000 which sufficed to run the department under Chief Hubbard.

These are given merely as specimens of the extravagant tendencies of the Cregier Administration.

The estimates, it should be remarked, were submitted to the Council a week later than the law demands, but the Finance Committee has not yet acted on them, and probably will not until next week.

TO FIGHT THE DRAINAGE LAW.

Mr. A. M. Pence, who is to appear as attorney for the parties who question the validity of the Drainage law, had not completed the papers necessary in the injunction proceedings restraining the board from issuing bonds in time to have them filed in court yesterday. They will be filed some time today. Mr. E. O. Brown, representing the single-tax men, will apply when the suit is commenced to be permitted to make an argument showing that the provisions of the law providing for general taxation for part or the whole of the work are unconstitutional. It is understood that Mr. Pence will offer no objection to the intervention of Mr. Brown. Mr. Pence yesterday declined to state whom he represents in the quo warranto proceedings, and it could not be ascertained from any source who is to apply for the injunction against the issue of bonds.

The Council Committee on Schools finally decided in favor of the erection of an additional building on the Longfellow School lot at a cost of $70,000. It is intended for the relief of the overcrowded schools of the Bohemian district. The committee also decided to report in favor of the purchase of the school site at the corner of Yorktown and Thirty-fourth streets for $5,000.

The question of widening South Halsted street from the river to Thirty-ninth street to a uniform width of 100 feet came up before the Committee on Streets and Alleys South yesterday afternoon in two orders presented by Ald. Oehmen. One of these provided for a conference between the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works and the Chicago, Madison and Alton road with a view to inducing the latter to discontinue the work of erecting the viaduct over its tracks at Archer avenue. The other asked that the work be discontinued until the proposed Canal street bridge is opened, in order that the lumber district may not be closed to traffic from the closing of the Halsted street bridge. This will have to be done if the work on the viaduct is proceeded with. The widening of the street, it is claimed, is demanded by the increase of traffic on the street, and the South Side railway company will pay for part of the improvement if given the right to lay cable tracks on the street.

Controller Onahan received a communication from President C. T. Yerkes yesterday in regard to the controversy between that gentleman and the city concerning the rent of the La Salle street tunnel. The Controller has insisted that Mr. Yerkes now owes the city about $58,000 for rent. He recently sent Mr. Yerkes a communication to that effect. Mr. Yerkes in his letter curtly informed the Controller that he would not pay the rent claimed, as he did not consider himself liable for it, and further that he would insist on the city reimbursing him for all improvements made in the approaches to the Wells street bridge. The Controller referred the matter to the Law Department with instructions to take such steps as may be necessary to collect the $58,000.

Illinois Foresters' Convention.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The State convention of Independent Order of Foresters, in session here since Tuesday, today finished its work. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: High Chief Ranger, Patrick Cummings; High Vice-Chief Ranger, J. E. Schildheim; High Secretary, Thomas W. Saunders; High Treasurer, Charles S. Petrie; Medical Examiner, Randolph N. Hall; all of Chicago.

A Reliable Substitute for Mother's Milk.
"Wagner's Infant Food."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR RETURN OF GOLD watch with silver chain lost on Wabash-av. or 31-st.; valued as a remembrance. Address M N 77, Tribune office.

LOST—ON FEB. 12—A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND breastpin; $50 reward will be paid for its return. 26 and 28 S. Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE, energetic young business-man of eleven years' experience, now holding position of trust, desires to change for satisfactory reasons. M D 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—APRIL 1—AS BOOKKEEPER by young man of experience. First-class reference. M D 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or clerk in office where there is some chance of advancement. Z 152, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 25 as bookkeeper or general office work: 11 years' experience; stranger in this city; steady and faithful worker. Address Z 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS, and energetic young man of 21, who has had about four years' experience in general office work, collecting, etc., and can furnish best of city references. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN 32 years old as bookkeeper, credit man, financier, cashier in a wholesale or large retail house; can furnish bond if required; can give best of references. Y 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF WIDE outside acquaintance wants to enter real estate, exchange, or light manufacturing; best of references given and required. Y 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN who has four years' experience in banking business; best references. Y 104, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND rapid stenographer. Y 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GO TO GILL'S FOR AI stenographers; no charge. 126 Chicago Opera-House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER IN a law office by an experienced young man. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17 IN OFFICE; have experience and reference. Y 16, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman; personal city reference. Z [illegible] Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN 40 YEARS of age, with an experience of 25 years in the retail book and stationery business, is now looking for a situation; while preferring that line of business would not object to any other respectable position. Best of references. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, now employed on interior finish of a large fireproofing building, offers his services on or about March 1 to a reputable architect or owner; is expert in the general construction of buildings. Address Z 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 BARTENDER; best of references. Y 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS porter or teamster, well acquainted in city. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 95 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; had one year's business experience. Good references. Y 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer and caligraphist; speedy and punctuate correctly. Y 16, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls for general housework. 241 43d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR IRISH GIRLS for first and second work. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for light housework at Hyde Park; good home more of an object than wages. Address H H 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL DRESSMAKER, good fitting and stylish draping a specialty; $2 per day. H O 22, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. Y 8, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED LADY in gentleman's house, useful in any capacity; would leave city. Z 88, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well-known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 357 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—REAL ESTATE—MAN under 30 years, energetic and a successful negotiator and real-estate salesman, having now some investments, also very promising contracts, desires connection with strong real-estate firm. Y 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENTERPRISING young man to learn real-estate business; experienced bookkeeper and office man. Y 68, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN REAL ESTATE office who can loan employer $500 to $1,000. Good salary. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE; $500 cash deposit required. Y 140, Tribune.

WANTED—A CAPABLE ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; state age and salary wanted. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE: one who understands bookkeeping. [illegible] Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH UNITED Stenographers' Assn. Telephone. 94 La Salle.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER who uses Remington machine; must be quick and correct; to such a good salary will be paid; no others need apply. Y 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHER, caligraph operator; experienced, neat, accurate; good address; $50. Y 99, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—FIVE ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE traveling salesmen at once on salary to represent the only practical and low price $25 typewriter in America.

Only those need apply who desire lucrative and permanent employment. References required. Odell Typewriter Co., 318 Rookery Building, Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN—AN EASTERN importing and jobbing house would place their line on commission with a first-class salesman who has an established trade with the dry goods and notion houses of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Also a good city salesman to handle same line. Address T. W. L., Tremont House, City.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN. MUST be experienced and have best references; no others need apply. Call at office Merchants' Soft Paper Supply Co., 643 Rookery.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR NEW specialties to the trade, exclusively or side line; samples furnished; exclusive territory; good pay; situation permanent, with chance to establish a fine trade. Model Ledger Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMAN; A LIVE MAN TO SELL line of quick-selling specialties to merchants; big commission. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL THE DANIELS Window Ventilator. 99 Madison-st. Room 40.

WANTED—SALESMAN; A RELIABLE, ENERGETIC man will find good opening; no canvassing. C. B. TOLMAN, Room 105, 225 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY 12 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE. Address, in own handwriting, Y 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT OFFICE BOY WHO lives with his parents; wages $4. Address in own handwriting Y 17, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR OUR TYPOGRAPHICAL department; must be thoroughly experienced in all kinds of type printing, capable of estimating upon it, and possess good executive ability. Applications from other than first-class men will not be considered. Address GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BRASS MOLDERS on light plate work; none but first-class men need apply, or address THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, Dayton, O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL foreman: must be steady and sober; one who understands the business. Y 97, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOX SHOP FOREMAN; one who understands the business. Y 93, Tribune.

WANTED—RUBBER STAMP FACTORY SOLDER and mounter; also man at type cases. Apply at once. 95 Washington-st. G. H. HOLD.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — GOOD CLARIONET, CORNET, drummer, and violin player for amateur orchestra. Z 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD MUSICIANS OF SOME EXPERIENCE to join amateur orchestra; only young men of good character need answer. Z 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS and education to represent us on finest line of specialties published; no book canvassing; employment steady. For particulars address O. W. CLOSE, care Western Publishing House, 323 Wabash.

WANTED—ACTIVE CANVASSERS GOOD ADDRESS, honest; good pay to good workers. Call 10 to 2, Room 97 Calumet Building.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE MEN TO SELL on installments an article to the Catholic families in Chicago and cities in Northern Illinois. JOHN GATELY & CO., 187 East Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN SPEAK and write German in wholesale cloth house; one experienced in measuring goods preferred. Address Y 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE ASSISTANT IN A HOSPITAL; must have a knowledge of German; position permanent and salary paid. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

WANTED — A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER; must be intelligent and furnish references; $12 per week. New York Manufacturing Co., 163 Franklin-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY COLLECTOR living on North Side owning horse; state experience and salary expected. References. Y [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE OR INSURANCE man to open branch office of the largest and safest National building and loan association. Address Y 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT MILWAUKEE—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC young man of general business capacity; state age, experience, and particulars. Y [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH UNITED Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle. Telephone.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter who has a machine; must be rapid and accurate; no other need apply. C. M. LININGTON, 210 Randolph-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in private family. Must have good references. Call Friday morning after 10 a. m. 183 Monroe-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK IN PRIVATE family; good wages. Call 1750 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COOK; MUST BE STRICTLY first-class; also pantry girl and colored waiter for a boarding-house. 1328 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 149 South Hoyne-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages to competent girl; no other need apply. 509 Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS on fine goods; good wages paid. Apply LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A HEALTHY MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse. Apply at 1621 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE GIRL TO TAKE charge of baby, one who can sew. 153 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT COMPETENT GIRL OF about 14 years to take care of boy 4 years old. Call at 463 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
MANUFACTURING SITES.
MANUFACTURING SITES.
MANUFACTURING SITES.
WAREHOUSE SITES.
WAREHOUSE SITES.
WAREHOUSE SITES.
STONE YARD PROPERTY.
COAL YARD PROPERTY.
DOCK PROPERTY.
Large and small lots, with and without railroad tracks, in all parts of the city.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
WAREHOUSE SITE.
The best central location in the city for large warehouse; has both Eastern and Western railroad connections.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
Livery men and teaming companies please notice. 48-stall brick stable, with wagon room, hay-loft, etc. Milkmen please notice. House, lot, barn, etc., for milk depot.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
COAL AND STONE DEALERS PLEASE NOTICE. Lots on railroad track, well located, for COAL AND STONE BUSINESS.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
—ACRES— —ACRES— —ACRES—
20 acres at Hegewisch, on the river, and crossed by three railroads.
5 acres on 48th-st. and Pan Handle Railroad.
20 acres on the Belt Road, near the Stickney tract.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
HANDSOME WABASH-AV. RESIDENCE.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE.
50 ft. lot with large brick house and barn complete, and modern improvements. The best $25,000 residence on Wabash-av., south of 31st-st.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
INVESTMENTS.
A NEW SINGLE STORE, 5-story and basement, 23 x150 to alley, rented to one tenant for 5 years; pays 7½ per cent net on $30,000.
A CORNER.
THREE STORES AND FLATS, West Side, well rented, cheap, one-half cash, balance 6 per cent.
STATE-ST. LOT.
24 OR 48 FEET, east front, near 34th, cheap and easy terms.
125 FEET WITH FRAME IMPROVEMENTS, west front, south of 22d-st.; a very desirable piece of property.
WABASH-AV.
TWO STORES, 4-story and basement, 50 feet, east front, n. of 18th-st., newly built and well rented.
THREE BRICK BUILDINGS near 18th-st., east front; will sell on easy terms.
DEARBORN-ST.
SOUTH OF VAN BUREN-ST., 50 feet, running through to Third-av.
J. P. WHITE & SON,
Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
SIX-STORY STORE—One of the finest pieces of central business property in Chicago; one tenant; can make a lease with present tenant for 5 years.
STATE-ST.—Large unimproved corner, 234x265 ft.; will sell on easy terms or will lease for 99 years; $160,000.
FIFTH-AV.—Store in wholesale district; only $30,000.
WEST MADISON-ST.—4-story building, 50x165 ft.; on a prominent corner; well rented.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A finely improved and well rented corner; every part occupied; $75,000.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Finely improved corner, new 4-story buildings, rented for $6,300 per year; $65,000.
STATE-ST.—Store near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
MECHANICS, BOOKKEEPERS, AND CLERKS.
Cheap and on easy terms. I have a number of houses arranged for one or two families on Garfield-boulevard or 55th-st., between State-st. and Michigan Southern and Rock Island railroad depot, fronting north on the boulevard, with all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures, furnace, and laundry, stone cellar, in fact, perfect in every way. I built these houses last summer, by the day, therefore they are perfectly free from moisture. The prices range from $5,000 to $8,500; quarter cash, balance to suit purchaser. Secure your family a home instead of paying rent. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN FINE MODERN BUILT dwelling houses on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts.; lots 25x161, rock-face stone basement, pressed brick all around, slate roof, furnace and laundry in basement; kitchen, dining-room, reception-room, library, and parlors on first floor; 5 sleeping-rooms and bath-room on second floor, besides fine attic all finished in red oak; price $10,000; terms ¼ cash, balance to suit purchaser. These houses have been built by the day. Take your architect along with you and see if he can buy a lot of this size and build you such a house for the price. Will be completed in about three weeks. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—
OWN A HOME OF YOUR OWN.
An elegant east front stone and brick double flat in choice locality and close to cable; make first payment and let rent you are now paying and of the other flat pay the balance.
A. J. MONTAGUE, R. 8, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SIX LOTS FRONTING ON State-st., east front, between 55th and 56th-sts.; price $14,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building, basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SOUTH SIDE house—A new brick store and five flats on South Halsted-st.; rents for 10 per cent net on $13,000.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION.
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots convenient to Illinois Central and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized.
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved, and trees planted.
$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $250 upwards.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern brick house and 35 ft., near 27th-st.; east front.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern brick house, with 78 ft., near 29th-st.
LAKE-AV.—Modern brick house, with 63 ft., near 39th-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house, near 30th-st.; 16 rooms; cost $18,000; will sell for $12,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, with barn, and lot 30x175 ft.; only $18,000 if sold within next ten days, before owner rents it; this is worth your immediate attention.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, No. 1240.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, No. 1716.

FOR SALE—
Just look at these lovely homes; location unsurpassed; everything complete: walls tinted, sideboards and mantels on Vernon-av., south of 34th-st., east front, new 2-story and cellar 9-room rock-faced houses; perfect homes, double thick beveled glass, copper bays, improved plumbing, wired for electric lights; every convenience one could ask. Call at office for particulars. $9,500.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X100 ON FOURTH-AV., NEAR Harrison-st., unimproved; price $1,000 per foot.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS—
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near 58th-st., 50x161, $80 per foot.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Corner of 61st-st., 242x162, $60 per foot.
LOTS ON INGLESIDE, JACKSON, AND ELLIS-AVS., south of 56th-st.; cheap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST., NEAR 33D-ST.
3-story brick block (new), on lot 46x147 feet; price $34,000.
Also 4-story brick building, stores and flats, on lot 50x161 feet, near 45th-st.; price $36,000; will sell one-half, $18,000.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST., ONE lot at $120 per foot.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND GROUND STATE-st., near Monroe; pays over 6 per cent net; price $300,000.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' TIME, 6-ROOM COTtage, with bath-room, on Winter-st., near 56th; accessible by C. & E. I. Railroad, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents; 2 blocks from horse-cars.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS BLOCK—5-story and basement brick building, on Market-st., cor. of alley, near Madison; $87,500. (598)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST., 42 ft. front; will be sold on long time; interest 4½ per cent, and will loan some money to put in the building also, or will lease for 99 years; no revaluation; or will exchange for improved property. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3620 CALUMET-AV., 50X180, WITH 2-story and cellar house, ten rooms; first-class condition; cheap; $9,000; easy terms. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—75X150 ON Michigan-av., near 23d-st. No cash payment required of parties making improvements.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BRICK STORE; near 37th-st.; east front; price $8,500; cheap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Adams-st., near Morgan, two-story and basement frame; will sell this at a bargain.
Washington-boulevard, near Wood-st., two-story frame, 11 rooms, lot 32x132.
Park-av., near Lincoln-st., two-story and basement brick, octagon front, 10 rooms; very cheap.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
751 W. Ohio, a new 2-story brick in 2 flats, with a good 4-foot cellar; each flat has bath and w.-closet; good renting property and in good, healthy, growing locality; price $4,800; will sell on easy terms or ex. for vacant.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
ON W. HARRISON-ST.
73 ft. east cor. Sacramento-av., n. f., 73x140, for $4,000; easy payments.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-boulevard, near Western-av., on five years' time; 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; commutation fare 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—381 SOUTH WESTERN-AV., NEXT to cor. Owasco; lot 26 feet, with 2-story house and barn, for the low price of $3,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FACTORY LOT 50X90 NEAR CANAL and Jefferson-sts; light on 3 sides; can be bought right. MARTIN, 79 La Salle-st., Room 5.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Intersection of Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts., with West Forty-fourth-st.
Choice building lots near six stations Wisconsin Central Railroad; also Madison-st. cable.
Perfect title; easy terms.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
1979 West Madison-st. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
288 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
480 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
372 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., EAST OF WESTern-av., 50x125 feet, corner, brick improvements, at a bargain; will take well-located South Side property in part exchange.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—NOS. 398 TO 412 PAULINA-ST., JUST south of Polk, new seven-room houses, all modern improvements; price $4,750 to $5,000; easy terms and long time; open every day. Apply on premises or at Room 412 Tacoma Building.
J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
125 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
256 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.
250 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR CALIFORNIA, new 7-room house; very cheap; easy terms. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF PROMINENT WEST Side business streets; a fine brick building on corner lot, $65,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—288 FEET, CAMPBELL-AV., 10 LOTS; 2 corners; Harvard and Taylor-sts.; suitable for builder. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT—
12th-st., near Central Park-av., 4 lots; will sell 2 or 4, each $1,000.
Central Park-av., near 12th, e. f., $750.
Congress-st., near Kedzie, 2 lots left; each $800.
Ogden-av., near Clifton Park-av., 1 lot left; $1,500.
Indiana-st., near Hoyne, 1 lot; only $1,350.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER FULLERTON AND Western-avs., 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; $425 to $500 per lot, easy payments; no cash required of parties making improvements; Humboldt-boulevard passes through this property. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Jefferson-st., near Jackson, 50x150 feet to 18-foot alley.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. ASHLAND-BLVD. AND Monroe, 95 feet on Monroe, 100 on Ashland, 186 on Ogden. J. W. HEDENBERG, 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—791 WEST MONROE-ST., 14-ROOM brick house and barn at a bargain.
S. R. HARRIS, 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—640 FULTON—2-STORY HOUSE AND lot for the low price of $3,000; possession at once.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington & Halsted.

FOR SALE—
A SPECIAL BARGAIN—
No. 219 Winchester-av., 2-story brick residence, in good repair; owner non-resident and desirous of quick sale; price for short time, $4,700.
H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 162 WASHington-st.—A nice brick cottage, with lot 32½x100 feet., southeast corner of Garfield-av. and Burling-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE HOME AND 50-FOOT lot; ½ block from street-cars; a bargain; $6,000.
A. J. MONTAGUE, R. 8, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT CORNER ON ASTOR-ST. H. F. WARTO, 7 Astor-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 1287 AND 1289 LINCOLN-AV will be sold at a bargain. Apply to ECKHART & SWAN, flour mills, Canal and Fulton-sts.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN RIDGE PROPERTY: intersected by Woodlawn, Lincoln, Myrtle, Lexington, Greenwood, Ellis, Drexel, Maryland-avs., between 63th and 67th-sts.; trees, stone sidewalks, boulevard lamps, gas, water, sewer, macadam; easy terms; $800 and up; a number of fine corners still for sale; Cottage Grove cable or I. C. R. R. trains right to the property. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. Woodlawn Station I. C. R. R., 3920 Cottage Grove-av., 65th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—150X125 ON Lexington-av., near 63th-st.; improvements all in and paid for; only $45 per foot; easy terms, or will sell part; this is the best bargain in Woodlawn.
TAYLOR & JONES, owners, 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 162 WASHington-st.
600 ft., east front, on Michigan-av., between 76th and 77th-sts.
200x160 ft. on State-st., between 77th and 78th-sts.
600 ft. on Prairie-av., running through to Indiana-av., bet. 77th and 78th-sts.; 600 ft on Calumet-av., running through to Prairie-av., bet. 78th and 79th-sts.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES, OR BUILT TO order; about building in best part of Kenwood and Hyde Park; plans can now be altered to suit buyers; will contract to build anywhere in Chicago; architect's plans and estimates free.
W. P. BUTLER, 461 Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN ON STONY ISLAND-AV., 50X190, BETWEEN 64TH 65TH-STS., FRONTING JACKSON PARK, AT A PRICE AWAY BELOW ANYTHING YET OFFERED; FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 TACOMA BLDG.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE BEAUTIful lots on Wharton-av., one-half block from Cottage Grove cable connections. On the ridge and in the grove. Stone walks, sewer, boulevard lamps, macadamized street, and taxes to 1890 all paid. Building line. Terms very easy. Price for a few days $50 per foot. Will advance them in the spring to $60.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—I have the exclusive sale of a very fine corner south of 47th-st. A bargain.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV., NEAR 65D-ST.; $61, worth $75; improvements paid. Woodlawn-av., near Midway-plaisance; $70; cheap. S. F. BOUTON, Room 217 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTHWEST CORner of 56th-st., 286x160 feet.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 77 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NO ALTERNATIVE—SELLING AT a profitless price; only $11 per foot; 75x161; on Wabash-av., near 80th-st. Room 46, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., $77 FOOT, 50 FEET, west front, between 45th and 46th-sts.; this will be sold before next Tuesday; watch it and see. It is five hundred dollars cheap.
DAVID W. HIGBIE & CO., 3916 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME AT A BARGAIN—Drexel-blvd., near 43d-st.; lot 50x180, with 2-story, cellar, and attic stone front; all modern improvements; beautifully finished inside and out; offered at about value of land, must be sold.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 FT., EAST FRONT, ON DREXel-av., near 65th-st.; all improvements in and paid; price $40 per foot.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WHARTON-AV., WEST FRONT, BEtween 53d and 54th, 100x158 to alley. A bargain.
GORDON & HECKMAN, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—ON FIVE YEARS' TIME—LOTS ON Illinois Central railroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale; water-pipes and sidewalks laid, street macadamized; $625 to $750 per lot; eleven $4,000 houses being built within one block of this property. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—63D-ST. BUSINESS property, near Oglesby-av., $80; easy terms; cheap; adjoining corner, $125. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First Nat. Bk.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE AND LOT, 50x165 ft. to 20-foot alley, on Sheridan-av., near 66th-st., Woodlawn Park; all improvements in and paid; price $7,500; easy terms.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BOULEVARD.
North of 43d-st., 50x150 feet, $190 a foot. The price is good for this week only.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., WEST FRONT, BEtween 49th and 50th, 132x114, cheap.
GORDON & HECKMAN, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BROOKDALE, ON THE I. C. R. R.; surrounded by fine improvements and close to depot; price $475 to $750 each; $100 cash, balance 5 annual payments; 6 per cent. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—NEW FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE ON 5 years' time, on Sherman-st., near 56th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare, 5 cents; water-pipes and sidewalks laid; two blocks from Halsted-st. horse-cars; price, $1,300. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 48 LOTS NEAR SACRAmento-av. and 45th-st.; price very reasonable; excellent property to improve with cottages. (2,530).
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6827, 6833, AND 6835 DICKEY-ST., Englewood, 8 and 9 rooms; these houses are well built and arranged, and will sell for less than real value on easy terms. Call on owner, L. A. GILBERT, 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse cars; price $500 to $750 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET, YALE, NEAR 75TH-ST. and Vincennes-av., below the market for immediate sale. S. D. WALDEN, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., CORNER OF 59TH-ST. 75x161; $125 per foot.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE AT OAK-PARK FOR only $3,750, with 50 feet of ground, 2 blocks from depot; house has 10 rooms, brick and stone foundation, cement cellar, furnace, good sewerage, hydrant water, water-closet, and bath-room; bearing fruit trees and grape vines; photo can be seen at my office. PACKARD, 27 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—
25 LOTS AT GARFIELD.
South front including two corners; price $4,000; if properly handled money could be doubled on this.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A TEN-ACRE TRACT IN CICERO, near Chi. & N. W. Ry.; will retail at 100 per cent profit; this is a great bargain.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
2 ACRE TRACTS IN WORTH.
160 ACRES west of Blue Island Village; $225 per acre. (2,518.)
40 ACRES in Section 3, 36, 13, southwest of Blue Island; $150 per acre. (2,517.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—TWO houses delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, within five minutes' walk of the depot; the houses are of eight and nine rooms respectively, recently built, and have all modern improvements and conveniences.
For particulars and cards to view call on WM. A. HAVEMEYER and N. W. MUNDY, Executors, 81 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—IN BEST PART OF WESTERN Springs, 9-room house, newly papered and painted; good cellar, mantel; shown free; price $2,500; a choice home. T. C. HILL & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT TRACY, WASHINGTON Heights (Rock Island R. R.), on the ridge and in the grove, 100 feet above Lake Michigan, close to R. C. Givins' $40,000 residence; lots 25x150; price $400 each, $100 cash, balance five annual payments; 6 per cent.
L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—LOT 100X170 FEET at a bargain; price $1,500 cash; near two depots.
GORDON & HECKMAN, 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE, large lot; $2,300; easy payments. 15 acres on Sheridan Drive, cheap. L. H. LLOYD, Room 7, 102 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
FOR SUBURBAN HOMES.
$300 TO $800 PER ACRE.
WILL NOT SELL LESS THAN ONE ACRE.
ONLY FIFTY MORE LEFT, AT
GLEN ELLYN.
The coming high, dry, and healthful resort of Chicago; 42 minutes from Wells-st. depot on Galena Division of C. and N. W. Ry. This land adjoins a beautiful park of 100 acres, with lake, forest, and mineral springs.
Nothing equal has ever been offered in Chicago real estate market, and every lot must be worth double as soon as operations for improvements now under way are commenced.
Railroad tickets and plats at our office; furnished upon application.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MANUFACTURING ACRES
AT
HAMMOND, IND.,
IN
40 OR 80 ACRE TRACTS.
CAN BE RESOLD AT LARGE PROFIT BY SUBDIVIDING AND BUILDING HOUSES FOR MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN.
J. P. WHITE & SON,
ROOM 13, 95 AND 97 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE— (2,567)
80 ACRES
ON CRAWFORD-AV.,
Near 51st-st.
80 ACRES.
AT A RARE BARGAIN.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—20 OR 40 ACRES ALready subdivided; this property will now retail at a large profit; will make deferred payments on or before and release lots sold from time to time; one of the best tracts in the market for a quick return.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 58 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—
CICERO ACRES.
To any one wanting acre property, either for investment or subdivision, I am exclusive agent for 500 acres along the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R. and the Riverside Parkway from 40th-st. to Riverside and adjoining the ground lately purchased by the Grant Locomotive Works; some of these tracts can now be sold in lots at a large profit, and others will make a large profit for investors.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., Room 13, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
2 ACRE TRACTS IN THORNTON.
40 ACRES in N. E. ¼ 12, 36, 14; $275 per acre. (2,525.)
80 ACRES in Section 5, 36, 15, near Hammond; $150 per acre. (2,567.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES (SUBDIVIDED INTO 192 lots), Halsted and 104th-sts; $1,000 per acre; cheapest tract about the city.
S. D. WALDEN, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES FOR PURCHASERS—Near railway station; only $500.
A. J. MONTAGUE, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 8.

FOR SALE—
ACRES WORTH ACRES
10 acres, corner Kedzie-av. and 67th-st.
80 acres, corner Austin-av. and 87th-st.
80 acres, corner Crawford and Tracy-avs.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES IN Cicero, south of the Grant Locomotive Works, two blocks from Illinois Central R. R.; 100 per cent profit by subdividing.
CALVIN F. TAYLOR, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, $1,050 AN ACRE, WORTH $1,500; 40 acres, $1,500, worth $2,000.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, 30 MILES FROM Chicago; very cheap; must be sold.
JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM IN SOUTHern Minnesota with excellent soil and fine buildings; grade stock all free and clear, for sale or trade for unencumbered property. Price, with stock, $30,000. Y 25, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OMAHA LOTS, Aurora lots, western lands to exchange for clothing, furniture, and carpets; Remington typewriters.
SCOTT BROS., Mendota, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GROUND LEASED FOR 99 YEARS, or will buy and lease; North, South, or West Side; $15,000 to $50,000 to invest. Z 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—8 OR 9 ROOM COTTAGE WANTED, cost between $3,000 and $5,000; located between 51st and 67th-st., near I. C. R. R. or P. & F. W. R. R.; will pay 1 per cent per month. Address P. H., P.-O. Drawer 132, City.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS CORNER, IMproved; must pay good interest and be a bargain; price not to exceed $30,000; owners only.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—WILL BUY GROUND UNDER BUILDing and lease back for 99 years at 6 per cent; have $75,000 to $100,000 cash. Owners or authorized agents. Y 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—MODERN HOUSE NORTH of 30th-st.; 6 bedrooms on second floor and attic; $10,000 cash. Y 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, 7-ROOM MODERN house, $500; balance on time; east of California-av. Address Y 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 25 FT. LOT BET. GRAND-BLVD. and Cottage Grove-av., n. of 45th; bargain only; state situation and price. Y 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSES AND VACANT property in Hyde Park. Owners list your property with us for quick sales; have more customers than we can supply. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—480 ACRES OF FINE FARM land in South Dakota for all kinds of merchandise. Address Box 82, Newcastle, Wyo.

FOR EXCHANGE—9-ROOM HOUSE; $6,500; WEST Side, for one worth about $5,000; Morgan Park or Hyde Park. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID IMPROVED FARM in Dakota, with all the horses, cows, and implements; finest mineral spring well; $30 per acre; will exchange for suburban property.
Pierre, Dakota—Elegant little improved farm of — acres; nice house, barns, etc.; will sell cheap for cash or trade for Chicago property.
Fine farm of 480 acres, 300 improved; good two-story house, barns, well fenced, etc.; $7,000; close to Pierre; rich soil. THOMAS & CO., Licensed Brokers, 226 La Salle-st. and 5161 State-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—THE REAL ESTATE WITH the plant and machinery of a first-class brick and tile business doing a large business; owners retiring. THOMAS, RICKETTS & CO., 226 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRES OF GOOD LANDS for general merchandise, etc. Address M D 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR SOUTH SIDE LOTS and good equities in improved residence property for good stock general merchandise. DE WITT, Room 28, 55 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED FARM IN Rock Island Co., Ill.; want stock of mdse. Box 163, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES and fixtures; splendid stand and doing good business, for vacant or improved real estate. Address Z 158, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MINNEAPOLIS HOUSES FOR Riverside property. 316 28th-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, and 3 lots, Centralia, and 40-acre farm, Vandalia, Illinois; all clear of incumbrance; value $2,600. What have you? Address Y 82, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUNDRY and machine shop, with all the plant, engine, tools, and effects; all ready to step right into. THOMAS & CO., 226 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 STOCK IN A good Chicago company for business property; will put in some cash. Manitowoc Mfg. Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ANY TIME BEtween now and May 1—Some 2-story frame houses to be moved; also some cottages. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st. Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COMPANY HAVING AN ESTABLISHED TRADE in church pews wishes to arrange with some well equipped firm in Chicago or suburbs to manufacture this line of goods for them. Y 84, Tribune office.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE TO STEP INTO THE jobbing and manufacture of grocers' supplies, as I have no time to attend to it; will sell it for 25 cents on the dollar or $1,000 cash; you cannot duplicate this for six times that amount. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

CHICAGO BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 226 LA SALLE-st. and 5161 State-st., Hyde Park, established in 1868—We beg to inform our patrons that we have established a special department for the sale and exchange of breweries, malt-houses, and hotels, our Mr. Ricketts devoting himself entirely to that department, he having been engaged in that business over thirty years, with agencies in New York, Canada, and London, England. THOMAS, RICKETTS & CO., Licensed Brewery and Hotel Brokers.

COAL-YARD, BUILDINGS, HORSES, WAGONS, member of coal exchange, fixtures, scales and fittings, whole or one-half interest, to a man of business; the flour and feed business will be added, and also the oil business. THOMAS & CO., 226 La Salle-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE FOR REMOVAL; stock and fixtures at half their value, $250, or will sell for the best offer I get this week. 237 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST stocks of stoves and housekeeping goods in the city; business one of the oldest established and located on the best retail street; good reasons for selling; this is an opportunity rarely offered to parties wishing to go into an established business. Y 102, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY; GUARanteed earnings of $500 per month on investment of $10,000. Give full name and address for interview. Y 84, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS SOAP FACTORY, WITH ALL THE plant, machinery, and stock; brands stand high with the wholesale and retail trade; for sale or exchange. THOMAS, RICKETTS & CO., 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE FACTORY—A 4-story brick building, 50x125 feet, equipped with first-class machinery for the manufacture of furniture, and plenty of water power to run the same; one of the best equipped factories in Illinois. For further particulars address First National Bank, Oregon, Ill.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND TOBACCO STORE UNder theater, together with privilege of selling through theater; reasonable price. Z 154, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF OF FIRST-CLASS GROcery store; splendid trade; a No. 1 location; reason for selling, have other business; the right man can get a bargain. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise and fixtures, with an established business of four years; a good opening for a wide-awake merchant with from $5,000 to $10,000 capital. Write at once for full particulars. Address Box 51, Wahoo, Neb.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD ROOMING HOUSE, new furniture, 2 years' lease; or will exchange for negotiable paper; must sell at once, as owner is obliged to leave the city. Address Y 80, Tribune.

IF YOU WANT A BUSINESS OF ANY DESCRIPtion, either for money or property, from $250 to $30,000, we can fit you and lend you a little money if you are short. THOMAS, RICKETTS & CO., Licensed Brokers, 226 La Salle and 5161 State-st.

INVESTORS INTENDING TO BUILD WILL learn something very advantageous to them by sending address to Y 137, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1161 W. MADISON-ST., A FINE SAloon and boarding-house.
Store, with two flats, 11 rooms; store has fine saloon fixtures; will give a lease for 5 years to a good party and rent it for $50 per month; this is a No. 1 location for R. R. boarding-house.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WHO EVER BUYS MY INTEREST IN A SUBURban lumber and coal business will get a bargain. Other business calls me away; established for years; $7,000. Everything complete. Address Y 58, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO THOROUGHLY understands the brick business to come to Helena, Mont., with some capital and a practical experience; to the right party a big opportunity offers. For further particulars address
F. S. WITHERBEE, Helena, Mont.

WANTED—MAN WITH $350 CASH FOR BRANCH office; salary $75 per month and share of profits. Lock-Box 220, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WHO HAS KNOWLedge of five people intending to build; good pay. Room 415 Stock Exchange Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND—NO COMMISSION; 5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate.
P. VAN VLISSINGEN, 94 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—Mortgage loans made on Chicago real estate at low rates of interest in sums to suit.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 302 Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $300 TO $500 FOR THREE years on city real estate; 8 per cent; no commission. Address Y 139, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN $3,500, 6 PER CENT, 3 OR 5 years, on Chicago real estate. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—20 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE Anti-Friction Composition Journal Bearing Co. for sale; $1 per share. GEO. RICHARDSON, 4712 Tracy-av., city.

FOR SALE—SMALL FIRST MORTGAGES, $500 TO $3,000 each; this paper is all secured on first-class West Side real estate. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.
EDWARD B. HARPER, President.
Death claims paid, $7,800,000.
Assets over, $5,000,000.
Reserve fund, $2,400,000.
The strongest, the best, and the safest natural premium Life Insurance Company in the world.
A. B. REYNELL, General Manager, 195 La Salle-st., Chicago Branch Office.

PERSONAL — WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 119 and 112 Wabash-av.
Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—FREE INFORMATION OF A POSItive cure for drunkenness given by D. Y. BLACK, 3904½ South Clark-st., Suite 5. No time to answer city letters. Must call.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., OF my elegantly furnished house; cheap; almost new; also two months more lease, which can be renewed if desired. Y 26, Tribune office.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,572. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,542.
GEORGE PARRY.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; private residences purchased. Inquire personally. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

COOKING-STOVES, RANGES, HEATING STOVES, largest assortment and lowest prices in city.
MACLEAN & RATTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. J. J. W., 3225 Calumet-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

2113 WABASH-AV.—THREE YEARS' LEASE for sale, or will rent store, 25x125, 11-room flats in good order.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 159 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, 3238 Graves-place; furnace, gas-fixtures, hard-wood floors in hall and dining-room; rent reduced to $40 per month to May 1, 1890. Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE RESIDENCE AND large grounds of DR. ALMON BROOKS, 3548 Indiana-av., in fine order. Price, $1,500 per year.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED 9-ROOM house, with brick barn, south of Lincoln Park; rent nominal. ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—9-ROOM NEW MODERN HOUSE, one block from Ill. Central depot, Brookdale; $25 per month. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—THE NEW ARMOUR FLATS, LOCATed on Dearborn, 33d, 34th, and Butterfield-sts.—These, together with 90 now completed and occupied, almost make a small city by themselves. They will be ready for occupancy about March 1. Rent free until May 1 to acceptable and desirable tenants. Every room well lighted and supplied with outside ventilation; 6 and 7 rooms each, with bath, ample closets, set ranges, gas fixtures, screens, window shades, etc.; finished in natural wood and will be tinted throughout; rent from $17.50 to $35 per month. Our agent at 407 33d-st. will give full information, or apply to
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS ON 37TH-ST., near cable line. H. SITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 57.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FRONT FLAT, TOP FLOOR, 1623 Wabash-av., $30.50; all or part of the elegant furniture for sale. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT, with every convenience, near State-st. cable and 33d-st.; will rent same to a couple with no small children that will board the writer; very desirable. Address M D 37, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, HALSTED AND Madison-sts., opposite Academy of Music and Haymarket Theaters; best place in city for room renting; janitor service. C. E. EHLERT, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 64.

North Side.

TO RENT—180 CASS-ST., ELEGANT FLAT, EIGHT large rooms, nicely arranged; janitor service, etc.
JAMES P. DWYER, 68 State-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR INdiana, 7-room flat; $25 per month. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED 4-room flat, steam heated, all complete for housekeeping. Apply at No. 285 Lincoln-av. or in store at No. 287.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF No. 304 State-st.; 60 rooms; office, wash-room, etc.; suitable for lodging-house. Owner, 95 Washington-st., Room 24, near Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED flats and houses. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE FINE FLATS ALL PARTS of city. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—ROSALIE APARTMENTS—FIFTY-seventh-st. and Rosalie-court; new and modern; steam heat and janitor service supplied; possession now if desired.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS NEWLY, NICELY FURnished, housekeeping. $12 per month, 6 E. 12th-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1221 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2257 INDIANA-AV.—2 FURNISHED front rooms; cheap.

TO RENT—2225 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, HANDsome furnished room; also two smaller; excellent reasonable board near.

TO RENT—79 31ST-ST., SECOND FLAT, NICELY furnished front and back parlors for two gentlemen; private family.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms. 389 East Superior-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM. 195 and 197 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana; $2.50 up; American European plan; transients 50c up.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; RENT cheap; reference. 356 E. Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS IN A NEW stone-front building on State-st., east front, between 47th and 48th-sts. Store and basement, $35 per month; suitable for almost any kind of business. Ten flats of 6 rooms each, with bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; rent from $22.50 to $25 per month; best arranged flats for the price in the city. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR RENT—SIX FINE STORES, WITH PLATE glass windows, fronting east on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts., in the new three-story stone front building. This location is good for dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, meat market, bakery, grocery, millinery, or any other good business; will give a three-years' lease for store and basement for $35 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—
217 Kinzie-st. 3-story brick store building, 20x100 feet; elevator. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., First floor, Major Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 40 WEST MADISON-ST. Storeroom rear of 229 East Washington-st. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 606 West Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OR PART OF FURnished office in Rookery Building; all conveniences. References required. Y 135, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND SPACE FOR SAMples, stationer's specialties, or druggist's sundries. HENRY C. FOSTER, 6 Washington-st., 5th floor.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
BUILDING Nos. 198 to 201 Van Buren-st., 100x100 feet, alley on side and rear, will divide to suit, 4-story and basement, steam heat, power, elevators, etc.; long term.
BUILDING No. 189 Fifth-av., 6 stories and basement, steam, elevator, etc.
M. PETRIE, No. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A 4-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 50x95, on Third-av., near Van Buren-st., the three upper floors of which can be changed so as to make desirable floors for business purposes. Desirable lease can be made for these floors to satisfactory tenants.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—71 W. WASHINGTON-ST.—ENTIRE 4-story building. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED STEAM-heated connecting rooms; sunny and in private family; $5 and $4 a week. Y 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW BUILDING ON MARket-st., between Jackson and Van Buren.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, east of State, south of 22d, by a family of adults, a good house; rent $40 to $50 per month. Address M B 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side, small family adults, eight or ten rooms; name price and location; references exchanged. Address Z 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THREE or four rooms en suite, or small flat, in first-class locality. Address, stating price and particulars, Y 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 or 8 rooms in suburban town, Englewood preferred, by man, wife, and small family; will pay $50 to $60 and will take best care of property; references given. Y 89, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing, 60x110; alley on side; near Harrison and Center-av. Y 2, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUAtion or to sell 172 feet on South Halsted-st., 200 feet on Oakdale-av., paved streets and street cars. $100,000 building, theater, and stores now under contract to be put up in same block. M D 16, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $1 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

AT GILL'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND typewriting pupils learn thoroughly and quickly; positions furnished gratis. 736 Chicago Opera Bldg.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY, AMERICAN Express Building, 73 East Monroe-st. Private classes and private instruction a specialty. Second term now forming. Latest society dancing and fine waltzing guaranteed. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING and writing at 70 State-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL. 125 LA SALLE-st., Room 15.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; sixteenth year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM BUILDING (Congress-st. elevators). Branches: New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time. Highest references. Trial lesson free. Terms, $10. Classes in formation in the suburbs.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—IF YOU WANT TO MAKE $12 A DAY come and see us; two little patents that you can easily make that sum; will be used by every householder; a man with $100 can buy a county right and exclusive sale. Chicago Patent & Exchange, 25, 226 La Salle-st., or 5161 State-st., Hyde Park.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
Sole representatives of
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS,
Which are the standard pianos of the world;
Also
BEHNING & SONS
Grand and upright.
GEORGE W. LYON PATENT.
and
LESTER PIANOS.
ORGANS.
Vocalion and self-playing organs.
Renting, tuning, and repairing.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174-176 Wabash-av.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR ARTISTIC, DURABLE, AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE PIANOS THEN DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF
—KNABE—FISCHER—NEW ENGLAND—
—KNABE—FISCHER—NEW ENGLAND—
—PEASE——PEASE—
THE KNABE HAS THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF BEING A THOROUGHAY ARTISTIC PIANO. IT IS THE FAVORITE OF THE FAMOUS DR. H. VON BULOW AND MANY OTHER EMINENT PIANISTS.
OUR STOCK CONTAINS THE LATEST DESIGNS IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE WOODS.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.
TERMS MOST REASONABLE.
TUNING, REPAIRING, AND MOVING ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

HALF A CENTURY OF HONOR.
Such is the record of the HALLET & DAVIS PIANO.
FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE, Constantly increasing in popularity, THE EMERSON PIANOS.
AN INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS. The New Scale KIMBALL PIANOS. Sold at manufacturer's prices.
THE SAVING OF HARD-EARNED DOLLARS May be accomplished by purchasing one of THE MANY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of standard make such as
HALLET & DAVIS, STEINWAY, EMERSON, KNABE, KIMBALL,
and others, which we are offering at PRICES RANGING FROM $140 TO $250. Others from $35 to $125. Organs $10 to $50. ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES and sold on payments in a manner which is A GUARANTY OF FAIR DEALING namely; AT ONE PRICE ONLY.
PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING. WRITTEN ESTIMATES FREE; OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.
STANDARD
PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
VOSE & SONS PIANOS,
KROEGER & SONS PIANOS,
DECKER & SONS PIANOS.
NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.
EASY TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
Pianos tuned, repaired, and moved by practical workmen at low rates.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 223 STATE-ST. AND 225 WABASH-AV.
CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS.
New scale, new action, new designs. French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world.
GABLER PIANOS
In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood antique oak, and ebonized cases.
Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all.
NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

$10 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID,
Buys either of the following pianos:
3 New England upright pianos $135, $150, $165
1 Steinway & Sons piano 150
2 Gabler upright pianos $150, $190
1 Chickering & Son piano 150
3 Upright pianos, each $100, $125, $140
5 Square pianos, each .... $25, $35, $45, $55, and 75
EVERY PIANO WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Are renowned for their pure tone, perfect action, elegant cases, and great durability. They are ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
Sold for cash or on easy time payments at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand Pianos and Organs at low prices.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 State-st.

TO SAVE COST AND TROUBLE OF MOVing our stock of pianos and organs we are now selling at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES and LONGEST TIME PAYMENTS. We call special attention to a few choice STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and DECKER BROS. square grand pianos, perfect in all respects. This opportunity for a bargain will not last long, so call at once.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS are preferred by leading musicians; purchased by the highest musical authorities; received highest prize above all other manufacturers. Sterling pianos, Steger pianos, fully guaranteed. Easy terms. See our list of bargains in second-hand pianos; 25 per ct. discount. STEGER & CO., 238 State-st., n. w. corner Jackson, second floor, over the Hub.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS—CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. WESTERN BRANCH SECOND FLOOR 215 STATE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, fair price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT, 36 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. Car Barns.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTERest in a profitable land and colonization business; $30,000 required; full security is given. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN REAL ESTATE OFfice; one who has a little capital. Z 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE HALF INTERest in a first-class dramatic production with experienced manager; everything first-class; investigation solicited. Those meaning business only address Z 165, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES FOR CHORUS; must be good voices. Apply Chicago Opera-House this morning at 10 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

13 VAN BUREN-ST., ADJOINING MICHIGAN-av.—First-class rooms with first-class board; steam heat; also day board; terms reasonable; parties visiting the city will find this very convenient.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Front alcove with board.

407 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., FLAT E—2 LOVELY furnished connecting rooms, single or en suite; gas, bath, hot and cold water, grate fire; with first-class table board, where there are no other boarders; one block from State-st. cable.

1517 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished room; superior table; appointments of the house first-class. References.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE ROOM, with first-class table.

1827 WABASH-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board and home comforts.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove, also single room, with excellent table.

2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with excellent table board.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE FRONT ALcove, also large square room, for gentleman; good table board; to first-class people only.

North Side.

124 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, ALSO hall room, warm, with board.

135 DEARBORN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED room with board.

215 E. OHIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; bath, gas, and first class board.

241 OHIO-ST.—LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM and board; all conveniences; table board.

251 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; steam heat; also day boarders.

278 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. References.

293 OAK-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—CHARMing location overlooking Washington Park, south front, alcove room with superior board and attendance.

398 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—TO RENT—NEWLY furnished alcove suite and single room, with board; furnace.

326 E. INDIANA-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms with board; all conveniences; modern.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, with good board; reasonable.

Hotels.

PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—TRANsients 50c up; Turkish baths 50c; open all night; no extra charge; rooms $2.50 week up.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe, entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms; 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 per week.

SHELBURNE HOTEL, CHICAGO-AV. AND State-st.—Finest board on North Side.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SMALL ROOM AND BOARD FOR middle-aged lady for a few weeks in exchange for sewing. Y 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD, AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY business gentleman, on West Side; state terms and full particulars; private family preferred; don't object to a few boarders. Y 20, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE—
ALL THE PROPERTY
OF THE
AMERICAN PARLOR FRAME COMPANY,
CONSISTING
OF
PARLOR FRAMES,
LUMBER, AND MACHINERY, ETC.
In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, entered Jan. 30, A. D. 1890, in the suit of the Land Owners Building Company vs. The American Parlor Frame Company, I will receive bids for all or parcels of the property of the American Parlor Frame Company and in my possession as receiver until Wednesday, Feb. 19, A. D. 1890, reserving the right to reject any and all bids.
Any and all sales will be for cash.
No bids will be received after Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1890.
All bids will be presented in open court before the Hon. L. C. Collins Jr., Judge, in the room usually occupied by him as a court-room on the fourth floor of the Court-House, Thursday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock a. m.
All bids should be mailed or delivered to the undersigned as receiver.
Any and all persons desiring to submit bids can have access to property described in the inventory for the purpose of inspecting and examining the same by applying to me at Room 225 on the second floor of the Court-House, Chicago, or to Perry A. Hull, my attorney, Room 321 Chicago Opera-House Building.
All bids should describe and refer to the property intended to be included in the bid by the lot numbers as given in the inventory; also describing the property the same as it is described in the inventory.
In any and all cases of sale the property will be delivered to the purchaser at the place it is situated at the time of sale.
The purchase money must be paid at once on notice to the bidder of the acceptance of the bid and before delivery of any part of the property.
HENRY BEST,
Receiver,
Room 225, Court-House, Chicago.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND DELINQUENT PROPERTY, AT SIBLEY FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES.
No. 2 to No. 18 North Clark-st., on the 18th inst., at 10 a. m., will be sold a large amount of unclaimed freight and property delinquent in payment of storage, a full list of which has heretofore been published in the Legal Adviser.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 PER DAY—THE SECUrity overshoe-fastener; don't lose your overshoes; send 15 cents for sample pair. Stamp for particulars. W. J. BRYAN, Titusville, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR ADJUSTABLE door plates; can sell and put together at once; white enamel letters for window signs and new door bells; $5 to $15 a day easily made selling to businessmen only. Address N. Y. Door-Plate Co., 13 Ann-st., New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the grain and commission business at Chicago, Ill., under the name and style of Elder, McKinney & Applegate is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by W. J. Applegate under the style of W. J. Applegate & Co.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13, 1890.
JOSEPH ELDER.
DAVID McKINNEY.
W. J. APPLEGATE.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 199 State-st., Palmer House

WANTED—A SET OF ILLINOIS SUPREME Court Reports; give number volumes, condition, and lowest cash price. Y 106, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 348 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, Room 29, 130 Dearborn-st. Telephone 966.

H. F. BUTLER—BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; special attention to examination and auditing of accounts. Room 730, 218 La Salle-st.

DENTISTRY.

ALEX. M. RIVENBURG, D. D. S., 75 Madison-st., corner of State. Gold filling a specialty from $2 up; silver fillings $1; gold and porcelain crowns $6; gold plates, $25; rubber plates, $8. Teeth without plates, $5. Teeth filled or extracted without pain. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DO NOT SELL CAST-OFF CLOTHING UNTIL I have set prices on them. Orders promptly attended to. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State-st.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SODA APPARATUS, COPPER FOUNtains and generator, all in good order.
VICTOR BAROTHY, 409 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EASTERN AGENCY WANTED—I DESIRE TO connect myself with a reliable Chicago house—financial, mercantile, or manufacturing—with a view to representing their interests in Boston or anywhere in New England; ten years' active experience as an office, financial, and business manager here in Chicago; can refer to some of the leading bankers and merchants as to qualifications. Y 22, Tribune office.

ICE 12 INCHES THICK. FOR PARTICULARS address HALL & CO., Spirit Lake, Ia.

PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING JOB TO ESTImate on. Call see plans and bid at 567 West Madison-st.

PAINTING, CALCIMINING, AND PAPERHANGing done cheap this month; good work. Address Y 198, Tribune office.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the American Exchange, Loan, and Building Association will be held on Monday, March 10, 1890, at 7 o'clock p. m. at the office of the association, Room 311, 95 Dearborn-st., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
A. C. MAYNARD, Sec'y.
Chicago, Feb. 13, 1890.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN IN STAPLE LINE OF business for established house; outsider; references and security required. E. 84, 228 La Salle-st.

FIXING IT ON THE ROAD.

TRIAL OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CREW FOR MURDER.

Witnesses for the State Disagree as to the Signals, and Also as to the Condition of the Wreck—A Hard Fight Being Made to Show the Culpability of the Company in Its Management and Running of Trains.

The proceedings in the Twombley case yesterday before Judge Clifford were begun by Lawyer Duncan, who outlined the defense of Seth Twombley. The engineer was not drunk, he said, as charged. He had taken a small glass of beer before he went to his work, but was not intoxicated, neither was he asleep in his cab. He brought his train to a full stop at Auburn Junction, one mile and a half from the scene of the accident. It was therefore impossible for him to get into a sound sleep in the short time it took the train to reach the scene of the accident. The passenger car was on the main track, and was not protected with two red lights. The semaphore signal was not made until the freight-train was within three car-lengths of the detached coach. This coach was between a freight-train and a passenger-train. Some foolish passenger on the train put on the air-brakes, and when the detached car was struck it was brought to a full stop by the passenger-train. This and bad railroad management caused the accident. There was not a particle of evidence against Buford and La Cloche, he said, and no verdict, not even a verdict of criticism, could be brought against Twombley.

Andrew Mulcahy, the father of one of the victims of the accident, was the first witness, and was examined by Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott. He told of the sufferings of his boy William, who was seriously injured and scalded. The indictment under which Twombley, Buford, and La Cloche are being tried charges them with the murder of John Mulcahy. Lieut. C. C. Healy of the Town of Lake police described the appearance of the train after the wreck occurred. He also told of the search for the bodies of the dead and the removal of the wounded. He made two examinations of the train after the accident, one at 7 o'clock and the other half an hour later. The brakes of the caboose and on the second and third cars from the end of the train were set.

Charles H. Chappell, General Manager of the Chicago and Alton road, was asked if he knew anything of the workings of the semaphore.

"Do you consider it a safe protection?"

"We object to that," said Mr. Duncan.

"The objection is sustained," said Judge Clifford. "He is called on to pass upon a question of fact which the jury may be called on to pass upon. The case does not refer to signals in general, but to a particular signal. There is no evidence so far to show that the witness ever saw the signal in question. The evidence might be competent hereafter in the case."

RAILROAD MEN TESTIFY.

"I desire to call Mr. Whitman. His name is not on the indictment, and his evidence was just discovered at the noon recess," said Mr. Elliott.

J. W. Whitman, General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern road, was called to the stand. His testimony was objected to by the defense and the objection was sustained.

"I only desire to have it go on record, your Honor, that I have attempted to prove this point."

R. H. Chamberlain, Superintendent of the Illinois division of the Rock Island road, said he had known Seth Twomble for about twelve years. He had been an engineer on the Illinois division for ten years. He rated as a first-class engineer. The witness did not know much about La Cloche, but he had never heard of his doing any wrong. Buford was a competent man, but he did not know how long he had been on the road. The duties of the engineer are to pull the train and keep on the lookout for danger. The fireman has nothing to do except to keep coal on the fire, keep up steam, and look out for hot boxes on the engine. The conductor has full charge of the train and is responsible for his train and must keep out of the way of other trains. The conductor must also look out for the freight. The witness arrived at the scene of the accident about 7:50 on the wrecking train. He saw the bodies of the victims of the accident on the platform. The freight-train had been moved from the scene of the accident. The engine was two-thirds of the way inside of the wrecked car. The car was pretty badly wrecked, but the engine was not damaged as much as the train. There are two semaphores in the vicinity of the wreck, which are operated by the man who takes care of the switches. The switches are locked by the semaphores and cannot be thrown until the semaphores are thrown. The semaphores can be thrown independently of one another, or all together. The south semaphore, the nearest to the wreck, was swung when the witness arrived at the wreck and locked by the switch, but the one farthest north was not swung.

STATE WITNESSES DIFFER.

The cross-examination by C. F. Johnson on the part of LaCloche showed that the fireman is not responsible for the negligence of the engineer.

Mr. Duncan, on the cross-examination on behalf of Twombley, asked the witness if since the accident trainmen have not been instructed to put two red lights on the rear of the detached passenger car going to Washington Heights. Mr. Elliott objected and the court decided the record should show that Mr. Duncan had offered to prove that fact. An attempt was made to show that since the accident an engine had been provided, the special duties of which is to look after the Washington Heights car. This was objected to and the same order was made.

The witness and Lieut. Healy differed as to the location of the wreck. Healy said it was north of the crossing of Eighty-seventh street, and that the engine and wrecked car were separated. Mr. Chamberlain said the car and the engine were south of the Eighty-seventh street crossing and that a portion of the platform of the station was torn away. The engine was telescoped with the car and the roof of the car was riding on the engine. They were taken to the shops in that condition by the wrecking train. Court then adjourned until this morning.

OPPOSED TO CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS.

Montreal Manufacturers and Importers Afraid of American Competition.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—It is stated that there are more people in Montreal of an influential class opposed to closer relations with the United States than elsewhere are found in the Dominion. The manufactures, of which this is the principal seat, would, it is feared, be seriously threatened by the free admission into Canada of American goods, while the importing merchants are so tied to British connections that the proposal of Erastus Wiman to admit American goods free, and discriminate against English goods by exacting a duty upon them, is looked upon as the rankest treason. The bankers and professional men, who are very numerous here, generally agree with the manufacturers and merchants. Up to this time the movement towards commercial union between the two countries has had no favor so far as public demonstration has shown. Now, however, that the question of closer trade relations is to be brought before the electors next year at the general parliamentary election it is proposed to understand the question more thoroughly, and accordingly the Reform Association has invited Mr. Wiman to address a meeting at the Queen's Hall Saturday night next. An immense audience is anticipated, as invitations have included all the public bodies, commercial organizations, and even members of Parliament, many of whom are coming from Ottawa to attend the meeting. The attendance is likely to be increased by the attacks of the Administration organs upon Mr. Wiman, the nature of which may be judged by a recent designation of that gentleman in large type as Judas Iscariot Wyman. Should the spirit which animates such epithets find expression at the meeting a lively time is anticipated.

Society Men at Fisticuffs.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A pugilistic encounter between S. Gross Horwitz and W. F. Lucas Jr., prominent lawyers, formed an interesting topic in club circles and about the courts today. The name of Mrs. John M. Robinson, a social leader and one of the wealthiest women in the city, is mixed up in the affair, in which noses were bloodied, collars ripped, and Lucas hurled through a large mirror, chipping off a bit of his ear. Horwitz was the better pugilist and came out of the fight with a few scratches. Lucas has a black eye, swollen cheek, and a damaged ear.

Salt rheum, with its agonizing itch and pain, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

SITE FOR MILWAUKEE'S NEW CITY-HALL.

An Aldermanic Deal Gives It to the West Side—Cream City Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The sectional fight over the location of the new city-hall is practically settled, and at the special meeting of the Common Council next Monday the block in which the present old city-hill is located will be selected. At a meeting this afternoon of the Finance and Public Buildings Committees, to which was referred the proposed site for the new library and museum building, the West and East Side Aldermen united in favor of the Mitchell site, but the South Side members of the committees will file a minority report against it. So when the majority report is submitted to the Council next Monday all of the East Side as well as the West Side Aldermen will support it and the West Side will thus get the library and museum building. In consideration of this several of the West Side Aldermen will break from the solid front, which they have heretofore presented, and will vote for the old City-Hall site, so that the East Side is now sure of the City-Hall, while the South Side is left out entirely. This is given on the authority of a leading West Side Alderman, and at a caucus of the West Side Aldermen tomorrow night the new agreement will be accepted.

The Rev. Mr. Wharton of chewing tobacco fame is to leave Milwaukee, but just where he will locate he has not definitely decided. Mr. Wharton was Chaplain of the Grand Army Department of Wisconsin, and when he retired from the Asbury church his local Grand Army friends decided to organize an independent church, which was established in Lincoln Hall, with Mr. Wharton as pastor. For a few weeks the church was in a flourishing condition, the hall being crowded every Sunday. Finally when the curiosity of many people anxious to see and hear the preacher who had been given so much notoriety had been satisfied there was a big falling off in the church attendance, and the Grand Army posts of the State were appealed to for support of the church. A week from next Sunday the church will be closed, and Mr. Wharton with his family will leave for a visit with his mother at Delaware, O. Mr. Wharton said today that financial distress was not the reason for closing the church, but that he had decided to leave Milwaukee because his present position is an anomalous one. "I am a Methodist clergyman," he said, "and yet without having a regular appointment I am holding services within a stone's throw of a Methodist church."

When Elihu Colman of Fond du Lac was appointed United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin it was thought that James Green would be appointed Postmaster at Fond du Lac, a position which Mr. Colman would have preferred to the District-Attorneyship. Instead, however, of Mr. Green having a clear field as anticipated after Mr. Colman's appointment, he now has another strong opponent in ex-Postmaster Wyatt of Fond du Lac, who is being urged by the disappointed friends of Colman as the successor of Postmaster Smead. Mr. Green, who was in Milwaukee today, said he knew little about his prospects and was simply awaiting results.

Hiram J. Smith, whose name was sent to the Senate today as Postmaster at Racine, is Treasurer of the Racine Business-Men's Association, and is a well-known resident of Racine, where he has lived since 1865. In 1864 he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin, one of the 100-days regiments. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Racine City School Board for several years, and has served as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. James Driver, whose name was also sent to the Senate today as Postmaster at Darlington, was a member of the Third Wisconsin Infantry and was wounded in Grant's Wilderness campaign. He has been engaged in business in Darlington for many years and is a popular man.

John Nagle, editor of the Manitowoc *Pilot* and Superintendent of Schools in Manitowoc County, is in the city. Mr. Nagle is an ardent Catholic, but that does not prevent him from being a warm supporter of the Bennett law. Mr. Nagle says the Irish Catholics in Manitowoc County believe in the Bennett law as strongly as he does. There is opposition to it, however, among some of the Germans.

In response to an invitation from the Board of Public Works to "wash and be clean," the Mayor, most of the other city officials, and Aldermen gathered this afternoon at the new Natatorium, which was formally opened. This is the first natatorium Milwaukee has had and the opening was attended with festivities, although few of the officials ventured into the water.

At a meeting to-day of the trustees of the Nashotah Seminary, at which were present Bishop Knight of Milwaukee, Bishop McLaren of Chicago, Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Bishop Burgess of Quincy, Bishop Knickerbocker of Indiana, Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac, the resignation of Dr. Carker of the Nashotah Seminary was received. It was accepted with regrets from the board.

The Equitable Life Insurance company of New York, will be interested with Bernard Goldsmith in the erection of a ten-story building on the corner of Jefferson and Wisconsin streets, opposite the proposed new Hotel Pfister.

MEXICAN SUGAR FOR THE UNITED STATES

Hope for a Revision of the Tariff Which Will Admit It Free of Duty.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4.—[New York Times.]—Great interest is felt in this country as to the possibility of a reciprocity treaty being brought about with the United States free of duty, or even a revision of the tariff, as is considered perhaps more probable, by either of which measures the raw sugars produced in Mexico may be exported to the United States, or with so light an impost that there would be some encouragement for the development of the industry. Now that facilities have been afforded by the construction of railroads, giving the planters the means of obtaining improved sugar mills at a more reasonable price and an outlet on better terms for their product to the domestic markets, it is astonishing to see how quick they are to take advantage of the improved condition of affairs, and it is another evidence that the country isn't so devoid of capital as has often been supposed by foreigners who, in a short visit, have acquired only a superficial knowledge of the real facts.

Without any certainty of dependence on the market of the United States, which is the natural one for Mexico as regards sugar and many other of her products which are not grown or only to a trifling extent in the neighboring Republic, the planters are now engaged in increasing their acreage of cane in cultivation, and really first-class sugar plants are being erected, while even the small growers are abandoning their wooden mills worked by oxen and putting in iron rollers, double and treble sets, applying water-power when possible, and getting more out of the cane than they ever did before. This movement and improvement are based entirely on the chances of the home and European markets, and would be redoubled if the barrier between Mexico and the United States were broken down. Of course the Mexican competition would be felt by the Louisiana planters, but their loss would be the gain of the makers of engines, boilers, and sugar-mill machinery, and, more important still, the gain of the 60,000,000 of consumers in the United States in cheaper sugar.

If the Lousianians wish to grow sugar let them come here, where they will be welcome with their knowledge and experience gained under difficulties in producing an article in a climate and latitude only half suited to the industry. Good land, far better adapted for sugar-raising than anything in the United States, can still be had at moderate prices, and that the prospects for profit are good will be recognized at once from the facts that labor is cheap and the yield on good sugar land in Mexico is 75 per cent in excess of that of Cuba, and even about 20 per cent over that of Brazil, while the West Indian Islands, that have produced so much, and Louisiana, that has produced so little, comparatively speaking, are miles behind in productiveness.

EFFECTS OF READING TRASHY NOVELS.

A 14-Year-Old Boy Attempts Robbery and Fatally Shoots a Man.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Howard Barnett, 14 years old, of Hoopeston, this county, Sunday last went to visit a friend named James Cornell, living on a farm near by. Cornell went to market a few days after with some poultry, accompanied by young Barnett. While returning home Barnett presented a loaded pistol to Cornell's head and demanded his money. He made a second demand and the money not being forthcoming he fired, the ball taking effect in Cornell's forehead and lodging in the base of his brain. Young Barnett fled and has not been arrested. He was a constant reader of light, trashy literature. Cornell is still alive, but fatally wounded.

ALL THE LOGS THEY NEED.

LUMBERMEN HAVE NO CAUSE TO COMPLAIN OF THE WINTER.

John Paul, a Lumber King, While at the Tremont, Takes a Hopeful View of Next Season's Trade—Trouble in Wisconsin Over Americanizing German Lutherans—Ex-Secretary Vilas Traveling Incognito—A London Globe Trotter Contrasts Mormons and Turks.

John Paul, one of the lumber kings of this country, is at the Tremont. Timbermen have no cause to complain, he states. While the lumber business has not yielded a large profit of late, it has made a better showing than most industries.

"Along the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Black Rivers," said Mr. Paul, "the logging since the first of January has been better than ever. We have an abundance of snow, and we will get all the logs we need. Take it all in all I would pronounce the lumber business to be in a healthy condition. The production of last year was about equal to that of the previous year. But as the farmers were unable to make large purchases the consumption was small and consequently the profits were lower than ever before. In some sections of the country, Southern Illinois for instance, we are met by the Southern pine. Though that is gradually working its way in the North, it can only be used for certain work. It is of such material that we can hold our own against it for a number of years to come. Where the Southern pine is exposed to the weather it does not last long.

"It is not improbable that we will call some sort of a gathering to talk over the tax on logs. Every thousand feet taken from Canada costs us $3. This suits the Chicago jobbers to the degree that it displeases the manufacturers of the Northwest."

"Wisconsin Democrats are a little bit puzzled just now," said Representative J. W. Babcock last evening at the Sherman. "We are having trouble in our State in the enforcement of the Bennett School law, and the German Lutherans are up in arms. You know that law compels children to attend a school three months in the year where the English language is taught. So many of the German Lutherans are resenting this that the Democrats contemplate making a party issue of it. They want to hinder our efforts to Americanize our foreign settlers for the sake of a little political capital. The other day a German about 25 years of age was found at his home near Madison who could not speak one word of English. Yet he was born and brought up in Wisconsin. It was not long ago that Senator Sawyer delivered an address at an old settled town and when he got through not one in ten knew what he had been talking about. Many of the Germans not only live by themselves, but they discourage all efforts of the children to learn something of their native country. When they get a little money they sell out their farms or businesses and sail for the old country. In this agitation not all of the Germans are participating, but only those of the Lutheran Church."

There is an interesting globe-trotter at the Palmer. Five years ago Vincent J. Hubbell of London left the city of syndicates for a "bit of a jaunt," as he says. He decided to take a trip around the world and use plenty of time. He expects to return home after the World's Fair. Mr. Hubbell comes to Chicago directly from Salt Lake City.

"The Mormons are not so bad after all," he said. "During my two months' stay in Utah I made them a special study. I call them angels when compared to the Turks I saw. The polygamous Turkish beys and agas have been cut off from the supply of Circassian girls since the annexation of the Caucasus province by Russia, and to fill the harems now bold steps are taken. These men swarm into an Armenian village with their armed acolytes and steal as many good-looking women and girls as they can carry away. As it is now this cannot be stopped. When the relatives go into court to claim the abducted woman the beyes are ready with a number of Moslem witnesses who declare upon oath that the kidnaped women pronounced the regular formula of the Moslem faith: 'There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.' The Moslem Judge then dismisses the case on the ground that the stolen girl has by her profession abjured her former faith and embraced Mohammedanism.

"And you can bet," concluded Mr. Hubbell, "that the decision goes."

Great men are now in the city almost daily, traveling incognito. Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed, intelligent looking man, a trifle over the medium age, glided into the Palmer House and asked for a room, saying that he had rather not register. The clerk said he would like the name, so the guest registered "W. H. Brown, Madison, Wis." The stranger selected a suite of rooms on the parlor floor and sent his baggage up-stairs.

"Let me see the mail?" he asked of a clerk.

"What's the name?"

"W. H. Brown, but I don't expect any for myself; let me see the V's."

The clerk handed him all the letters in the V box, and he picked out several. Then he retired to his apartments, where he received two Chicago lawyers.

He was ex-Secretary W. F. Vilas, the Wisconsin member of Cleveland's Cabinet.

A carriage drove up to the Leland yesterday and two pretty women alighted and briskly walked into the reception room. They were Mrs. L. H. Hershfield, wife of one of Montana's political leaders and wealthy men, and Miss Hershfield.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Hershfield told a young man named Braden never to speak to her daughter again. Mr. Braden disobeyed. Mrs. Hershfield was riding through the main street of Helena one day when she saw Braden standing in a doorway. She jumped out from her carriage and cowhided him until he was covered with souvenirs. Then she resumed her shopping.

Grand Pacific—W. B. Stratton, Cincinnati; W. T. Jordan, Denver; C. W. Morrow, Pittsburg; W. W. Wallace, Peoria; S. C. Plummer, Rock Island; E. L. Lomax, Omaha; James Smith, St. Louis; J. W. Misser, Percy R. Todd, M. H. Smith, New York; C. C. Townsend, St. Louis.

Palmer—W. H. Hocheter, New York; J. E. Palmer and wife, Kalamazoo; F. F. H. Wheeler and wife, Albany; S. Adams, Marquette; Mrs. M. G. Naery, Mrs. H. F. Lester, Detroit.

Tremont—John Paul, John F. Paul, La Crosse, Wis.; George T. Fuller, Calumet, Mich.; Orin Douglass, Boston; Robert Bigott, John Madden, New York; Frank V. Greenlaw, Escanaba, Mich.; E. Cottle, Boston.

Sherman—D. H. Smith, Jackson, Mich.; John Leher, O. F. Conklin, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. W. Babcock and wife, Neenah, Wis.; John Trelease, Lake Linden, Wis.; C. F. Taylor, Lansing, Mich.; S. B. Cummings, New York; Henry E. Clark and wife, Montreal.

Leland—A. R. Hart, New York; W. H. Gay and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John C. Bridgman, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; John A. Holman, Indianapolis; W. B. McKinney, Troy, N. Y.

Richelieu—John C. Borne, New York; J. S. Thompson, Baltimore; A. D. Casselerny, Philadelphia; S. R. Keufrau, Marquette, Mich.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST IS QUITE WILLING.

The Question Raised in the Drainage Complication to Go to the Supreme Court.

Gen. George W. Smith appeared before Judge Horton yesterday to resist the application of Lawyer W. T. Burgess to have the position of County Judge declared vacant. Gen. Smith ridiculed the idea that the right of an officer to hold a position could be determined by injunction proceedings. He merely referred to the case of Dickey vs. Reed, in which the Supreme Court decided in the strongest terms against such a proceeding. Mr. Burgess did not care to press his case, but he wanted the court to make a ruling on his demurrer to Gen. Smith's plea in behalf of Prendergast.

Judge Horton, who is a keen lawyer, objected to such a proceeding. He would have nothing to do with a collusive case or one having the appearance of being collusive. The matter then went over till Tuesday. As already stated in THE TRIBUNE the rights of Judge Prendergast to act as County Judge cannot be tested by injunction. A quo warranto proceeding by the Attorney-General will be necessary. Judge Prendergast is quite willing to have the matter tested in this way, and Gen. Smith, as his attorney, so announced yesterday. The case may be gotten into the Supreme Court at the March term. It is intimated that Burgess is merely the agent of certain attorneys who were rather badly rattled by Judge Prendergast's rulings in the bankruptcy proceedings of the Lindauers.

Judge Prendergast said yesterday: "I am willing that this thing should be fairly tested, but in order that this may be done Mr. Burgess should call to his assistance some able lawyer. Any good lawyer practicing at the Chicago bar ought to know that the right to an office cannot be tested by injunction."

Express Clerk Walton in Canada.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—Superintendent Fuller of the Pacific Express company has received a telegram notifying him that F. A. Walton, the money clerk, who stole $85,000 of the company's money at Dallas, Tex., some days ago, has been traced to Toronto, Ont. No arrest has yet been made, but Superintendent Fuller says that if it can be proved that Walton carried any part of the stolen money into Canada he can be tried there for grand larceny and punished. Mr. Fuller also says that there will be no let-up in his matter until Walton is definitely located, captured, and punished for his crime.

Of Value to Agriculture.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The discovery has just been made that the bottom of Clear Lake is a bed of marl, and there is much interest felt owing to the opinion of Prof. Kedzie of the Agricultural College that it is of vast value to farmers and to agriculture.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 13:

Albany av, 267 ft s of Thirteenth st, e f, 25x144 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to J. Bruzek) ... $1,285
California av, 191 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 25x126¾ ft, dated Jan. 20 (E. A. Washburn to Jones & Williams) ... 1,200
Vincennes av, n w cor. of Seventy-eighth st, 2½ acres, dated Feb. 8 (K. R. Ledoux to Mary Gould) ... 5,000
Lill st, 140 ft e of Western av, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (Anton Besse to A. Mollath) ... 2,000
Webster av, 250 ft s of Seventy-second st, e f, 50x127 ft, dated Feb. 8 (C. B. Eggleston to Charles D. Snapp) ... 3,250
Sheffield av, 140 ft n of Aberdeen st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1889 (W. A. Alexander to N. P. Moody) ... 2,625
Yale st, near n w cor of Sixty-sixth, e f, 40x187 ft, dated Feb. 11 (J. J. Coleman to C. J. Roberts) ... 7,300
Walnut st, 149 ft w of Oakley av, n f, 20x127 ft, dated Feb. 1 (L. B. Firman to S. E. Brown) ... 2,600
Peterson av, n w cor Evanston, 7 acres, dated Jan. 6 (William F. Hatterman to William T. Fitzgerald) ... 18,540
Lakeside av, 518 ft e of Sheffield, n f, 57x124 ft, dated Jan. 27 (H. A. Goodrich to D. D. Prianly) ... 2,745
Davis st, 300 ft s of Hirsch, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 3 (J. N. Hansen to Jaubsen & Petersen) ... 4,200
Ambrose st, n e cor of Robey, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 28, 1889 (H. H. Walker to Fred Engelking) ... 1,600
Emerald st, 298¼ ft s of Sixty-seventh, e f, 25x145 ft, dated Oct. 7, 1889 (E. M. and J. T. Hall to M. J. Robinson) ... 1,350
North Clark st, 25 ft s e of Wrightwood av, s w f, 36¾ ft to alley, dated Feb. 11 (O. G. Hottinger to E. Dickinson) ... 4,300
Twelfth st, s e cor of Troy, n f, 25x118 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to G. J. Handtmann) ... 2,850
Wilcox st, 358 ft w of California av, n f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 12 (E. and S. Riford to E. M. Pollock) ... 7,500
Wilcox st, 128 ft w of California av, n f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 12 (same to L. M. Pollock) ... 8,750
Milton av, 557 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 46x75 ft, improved, dated Dec. 3, 1889 (W. J. Dowdle to P. H. Dowdle) ... 1,500
Seventy-fifth st, 55 ft w of Central av, n f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 10 (William T. Little to S. J. Farber) ... 1,000
Talman av, 175 ft s of North, w f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 13 (A. M. Larsen to E. Olson) ... 4,000
Deming st, n e cor of Clark, s f, 90x75 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Charles F. Johnson to Herdin & Hoffund) ... 16,000
Deming st, 130 ft e of Clark, s f, 20x73 ft, dated Feb. 12 (same to O. M. Carson) ... 6,000
Lakeside av, 465 ft e of Sheffield, s f, 100x165 ft, dated Feb. 10 (P. Herdien et al. to Charles F. Johnson) ... 6,600
Woodlawn av, s e cor of Forty-seventh st, w f, 126x75 ft, dated Feb. 11 (T. B. Bryan to Wallace Heckman) ... 15,250
Elizabeth st, 100 ft s of Indiana, e f, 25x90¼ ft, improved, dated Jan. 24 (H. O. Holm to J. C. Christensen) ... 4,000
Eighty-seventh st, n e cor of Ada, s f, 208x200 ft, dated Jan. 28 (W. F. Taylor to Flannery & Beckwit) ... 2,548
Sheffield av, 120 ft n of Belmont, e f, 25x125 6-10 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1889 (C. Lenz to A. Guenderich) ... 1,450
West Madison st, 250 ft w of Forty-fourth, s f, 50x175 ft, dated Feb. 12 (M. A. Farr to E. M. Farr) ... 1,150
Ashland av, 142¾ ft n of Cosgrove st, e f, 50x165 ft, dated Jan. 25 (H. W. Brandt to N. Kuhnen Jr.) ... 1,550
May st, 98¾ ft s of Fifty-second, e f, 65¾x124 6-10 ft, dated Jan. 11 (L. O. Gilliland to J. C. Brydges) ... 1,200
Cleaver st, 140 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 12 (I. Czarnowski to J. Kucharski) ... 3,200
Hoffman av, n of Milwaukee, w f, 25x135 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1889 (J. N. Russell to Olsen & Johnson) ... 1,500
Kraemer st, 200 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 75x72 ft, dated Jan. 28 (J. Penkava to N. Zamentowski) ... 2,800
Ellis av, 497 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 33x171¼ ft, dated Feb. 6 (C. R. Smith to W. J. Crow) ... 5,500
Clark st, 718 ft n of Wisconsin, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 12 (E. Mueller to F. Rietz) ... 10,000
Harrison st, 125 ft e of Francisco, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 12 (M. G. Good to G. H. Vanpel) ... 1,150
Chestnut st, 106¾ ft s of Stewart av, n f, 27¼x138 ft, dated Feb. 12 (C. J. Roberts to J. J. Coleman) ... 4,250
Oakwood boulevard, 236 ft w of Cottage Grove av, n f, 40x151 ft, dated Jan. 31 (G. F. Robinson to William Mavor) ... 13,500
West Taylor st, 128 ft e of Clinton, s f, und ½ of 24x116 ft, dated Feb. 13 (A. and N. Marguat to V. and C. Perrony) ... 2,300
La Salle st, 96 ft n of Washington, e f, 21 2-12x111 ft, dated Feb. 1 (Baird & Bradley to H. J. Willing) ... 60,000
South May st, 50 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 25x100 ft, imp, dated Jan 29 (K. Fikele to V. Hegner) ... 3,500
Sixty-ninth st, 80 ft w of Adams av, s f, 80x130 ft, dated Feb. 12 (T. B. Marston to L. B. Culver) ... 2,800
Humboldt boulevard, 72 ft e of Forest av, s f, 48x166 ft, imp, dated Feb. 6 (A. M. Austin to H. M. Whitehouse) ... 2,500
Desplaines st, 87 ft s of Fifty-third, e f, 175x125 ft, dated Feb. 10 (G. S. Hutchinson to H. McCormick) ... 2,500
Jefferson av, 78 ft n of Sixty-ninth st, e f, 40x161 ft, dated June 8, 1889 (T. B. Marston to C. L. Peton) ... 1,350
Clybourn av, 379 ft n w of Larrabee st, s w f, 48½x170 ft, dated Feb. 13 (J. and M. Steinhoff to L. Taylor) ... 11,000
School st, 208 ft w of Halsted, s f, 38x124 ft, dated Sept. 2 (W. N. Wolfe to Warren & Springer) ... 5,750
Lake av, bet Fifty and Fifty-first sts, w f, 100 ft to railroad, dated Dec. 10, 1889 (Banks & Benham to J. W. Secrist) ... 10,000
Pierson av, s e cor of Joseph st, w f, 66x125 ft, dated Jan. 28 (J. Sinclair to P. P. Menard) ... 2,000
Olga st, bet Nellie and Grace, w f, 50x120 ft, dated June 11, 1889 (C. Buckingham to C. F. Marsh) ... 1,000

LEASE.

H. J. Willing has leased to Baird & Bradley for 99 years the property on La Salle st, 96¾ ft n of Washington, e f, 21 2-12x111 ft, at a rental of $3,000 per annum.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Lake av, bet Fiftieth and Fifty-first sts, w f, 100 ft to railroad, by J. M. Secrist.

Sixty-third st, s e cor of Sherman, 235x300 ft, by H. B. Lewis et al.

Vincennes av, n w cor of Seventy-eighth st, 2½ acres, by Gould & Strong.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Steve Schnider, to erect four one-story cottages at Lawrence and Wolcott streets, to cost $6,000.

Louis Beck, to erect one two-story and basement dwelling at No. 1403 Diversey street, to cost $1,800.

August Hirschfeldt, to erect one two-story and basement frame dwelling at No. 3637 North Ashland street, to cost $2,400.

A. Yurman, to erect two-story and basement flats at No. 149 Hastings street, to cost $2,000.

Charles Drorak, to erect one-story and basement house at No. 12 Coulter street, to cost $1,800.

Simon Florsheim, to erect seven-story and basement store at Nos. 215 to 221 Wabash avenue, to cost $150,000.

Charles J. Klein, to erect two-story basement flats at No. 405 North Lincoln street, to cost $3,000.

Leach & Son, to erect one-story addition at Nos. 430 to 434 Wabash avenue, to cost $5,000.

H. Deckmeyer, to erect two-story flats at No. 887 Rebecca street, to cost $1,900.

Charles Wiklund, to erect two-story and basement flats at No. 3226 Hanover street, to cost $2,500.

Fread Ferity, to erect two-story and basement store and flats No. 571 Clybourn street, to cost $3,500.

P. Lawrany, to erect one-story and basement house at No. 588 Washburn street, to cost $2,000.

Michael Smith, to erect two-story and basement flats at No. 114 Hastings street, to cost $4,000.

E. Kelseky, one-story cottage at No. 492 Thomas street, to cost $1,500.

J. E. Tracy, one-story cottage at No. 1328 Park street, to cost $1,000.

F. C. Peterson, two-story and basement store and flats at Halsted and Sixteenth streets, to cost $5,000.

V. Keul, two-story and basement flats at No. 5208 School street, to cost $1,400.

M. S. Patchin, two-story brick flats at No. 6622 Green street, to cost $1,100.

C. Carleton, two-story and basement dwelling at Green and Eighty-sixth streets, to cost $2,000.

M. Carleton, two-story dwelling at Green and Eighty-sixth streets, to cost $1,800.

John Gibbons, two-story flats at Fifty-first street, near Morgan, to cost $1,400.

Anton Baranowski, two-story dwelling at Superior and Eighty-third streets, to cost $1,500.

Chicago Shipbuilding company, a constructing blacksmith-shop at One Hundred and First street, near Avenue M, to cost $8,000.

Chicago Shipbuilding company, two-story office at One Hundred and First street, near Avenue M, to cost $2,500.

Chicago Shipbuilding company, two two-story sheds at One Hundred and First street, near Avenue M, to cost $2,000.

W. A. Barfield, two-story and basement dwelling at Woodlawn avenue, near Sixty-sixth street, to cost $8,000.

Right, as Usual.

Boston *Globe*: Chicagoans have long considered New York a sleepy old village compared with the windy city. This World's Fair business seems to show that Chicago was right.

CONSUMPTION,

IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

GREAT

Cash Bargains!

WE WILL SELL

Monday, Feb. 17,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods

Formerly belonging to

Messrs. F. R. Lawlor,

182 and 184 Wabash-av.,

And recently sold at

SHERIFF SALE,

Which we will sell

Regardless to Cost or Value!

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable by any other house.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price to all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE

118, 120, 122, 124 State st., Chicago

P. S.—Orders by Mail and requests for Samples promptly executed.

CHASE & SANBORN'S

THE ARISTOCRATIC COFFEE OF AMERICA.

SEAL BRAND JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE

ALWAYS PACKED (UNGROUND) IN 2 LB TIN CANS.

BOSTON COFFEES

FREE A Perfect Art Album containing 24 Beautiful Photographs representing Tea and Coffee culture, will be sent on receipt of your address.

CHASE & SANBORN, 73 Broad St., Boston. Western Dept. 80 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

THE

ODELL TYPEWRITER.

$15.00 Will buy the Odell Typewr'tr Warranted to do as good work as any $100 machine. Simple, durable fast and as easily operated. No ribbon to bother operator.

Ten copies made from one writing. Agents wanted. ODELL TYPEWRITER CO., Rookery, Chicago.

State, County, and local representatives, who desire lucrative and permanent business, can, with little available capital for goods, secure good territory by applying at once. Agents are making $500 per month.

ODELL TYPEWRITING CO., 318 Rookery Building, Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune IS THE LEADING NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA

FOR SALE.

The well known and successful passenger steamer "NYACK" is offered for sale.

This steamer is well found in every respect and in good condition, with ample and complete passenger equipment for 200 first-class passengers. She can be inspected at her dock in this city.

For price and terms apply to or address the undersigned, W. BULLARD, Gen'l Manager Union Steamboat Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CLEARING SALE OF

LADIES' FINE SHOES!

We will offer today exceptional bargains in Ladies' Fine Shoes, and all broken sizes will be sold regardless of cost.

200 pairs of Ladies' Cloth and Ooze Calf Overgaiters, black and colored, worth $1.50 to $2.50 pair. For this sale ... $1.00

500 pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Hand-turned patent leather tipped Button Boots, worth $4.00 per pair. During this sale ... $2.90

300 pairs Ladies' French Kid Hand-turned Button Newports, New York toe. Usual price $4.00 ... $2.40

600 pairs Ladies' French Dongola Button Boots, N. Y. and Opera toe, all widths, flexible sole, worth $4.00. For this sale ... $2.40

1,000 pairs Infants' Dongola Kid Shoes, soft sole, worked button-holes, sizes 0 to 3, well worth 50c pair. During sale ... 28c

We are Sole Agents for the

CENTEMERI KID GLOVES.

Our clearing sale of Kid Gloves, REGARDLESS OF COST, is now in progress.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

145 STATE STREET.

CLOSED!

Positively Retiring from Business.

Our Store will remain Closed until Monday Morning, 17th inst., so that we can MARK DOWN the prices in every department throughout the house.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS.

See Sunday's Papers.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

SHOE DEPT.

We have just received 500 pairs of our celebrated "Ideal Shoe," made of the best selected stock of Bright Dongola Kid, Patent Leather Tips, Flexible Soles, and warranted a perfect fit.

We Offer Them Today and Saturday

At **$3.50** A Pair.

Sizes 1 to 7—Widths AA to D.

THEY ARE EQUAL TO ANY $5.00 SHOE MADE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

FINE SHOES!

Special Bargains for Today and Saturday.

Ladies' Very Fine Dongola Top, Fine Kid Foxing, Stylish Patent Leather Tips, New Goods, $3.00 Per Pair.

Ladies' Very Fine Kid, Hand-Turn Boots, Patent Leather Tips, regular $5.00 value, $3.50

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st., SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR SHIRTS. Established 1863. All patterns preserved.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS 38 Washington-st., Chicago.

HATS Spring Styles. Silks, Derbys, and the new style Soft Hats. CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 State-st.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ER & Co.
Adams-st.
HOES!
in Ladies' Fine
ardless of cost.
ters, $1.00
tent ir. $2.90
New- $2.40
N. Y. 00. $2.40
rked 28c
the
KID GLOVES.
GARDLESS OF
Co.
ED!
siness.
ntil Monday
ARK DOWN
out the house.
GAINS.
& Co.
nd Adams.
PT.
elebrated "Ideal
ht Dongola Kid,
ted a perfect fit
turday
A Pair.
HOE MADE.
Co.,
ES!
rday.
$3.00
Per Pair.
$3.50
ing Styles.
Derbys, and the new
Hats.
AS. W. BARNES,
148 State-st.
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago.

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1890—TEN PAGES.

MR. CANNON AT THE HELM.

THE ILLINOIS MEMBER TAKES CARE OF THE NEW RULES IN THE HOUSE.

Democrats Not Allowed to Tack On Any Amendments That Will Impair the Value of the New Code—A Vote on the Rules to Be Taken Today—The Day's Proceedings in the Senate—Work of the Copyright People—Discussing the British Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The flow of oratory in which the House has indulged itself for several days upon the general subject of parliamentary reform as presented in the new code of rules was checked and almost suppressed during the sitting today by the limitation of speeches to five minutes. One or two members undertook to soar away beyond the practical details of the subject, but the Speaker's gavel mercilessly brought them down before they were well warmed for the flight. The House has, however, provided an escape-valve for overcharged eloquence by granting to everybody leave to print speeches in the *Congressional Record*, which will answer the real purpose of the speakers, because their constituents will never know but that their Representative really said in open House what the *Record* purports.

Mr. Cannon took hold with a firm grasp early in the day and led the majority in support of each proposition advanced by the Committee on Rules and against every attempt of the Democrats to impair the effectiveness of the new rules as a means of keeping the business of the House under the control of the majority at all times. Only one Republican broke the line, Struble of Iowa, and he got back at the first opportunity. Crisp of Georgia, an acknowledged leader of the Democrats, had charge of their side of the questions today, the two Democratic members of the Committee on Rules, Carlisle and Randall, being absent. But Springer, Hemphill, Buckalew, and Wise took an active part. Among Mr. Cannon's active supporters were Adams, Bayne, Cutcheon, Taylor of Ohio, and Taylor of Tennessee. McKinley was absent. At the rate of progress made today the House will not have time to pass upon one-half of the amendments the Democrats want to offer before the final vote which is to take place at 5 p. m. tomorrow.

As usual the Democrats in the House this morning objected to the approval of the journal, as usual a roll-call was needed, as usual the Democrats refrained from voting, and as usual the Speaker counted a quorum and declared the journal approved by a vote of yeas 141, nays 1 (Mr. Buckalew).

On motion of Mr. Hitt of Illinois the Senate joint resolution was passed unanimously congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil on the adoption of a republican form of government. The consideration of the rules was then proceeded with.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported an amendment requiring the titles of committee reports to be entered on the journal and printed in the *Record*. Adopted.

Mr. Cannon also reported an amendment to rule 15 (relating to roll-calls) so as to provide that after the roll-call the Speaker shall not entertain a request to record a vote or announce a pair "unless a member's name has been noted under clause 3 of this rule." Clause 3 is amended so as to provide that "on the demand of any member, or at the suggestion of the Speaker, the names of members present and not voting, sufficient to make a quorum, shall be noted by the Clerk and recorded in the journal and reported to the Speaker with the names of the members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cannon also reported an amendment providing that executive communications and Senate bills may be referred by the Speaker to the appropriate committees without being submitted to the House. After a brief Democratic protest the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia offered an amendment to the clause of the rule providing that no dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker adding the words, "but a demand for the yeas and nays shall not be considered dilatory."

Mr. Adams of Illinois suggested that as the demand for the yeas and nays was a constitutional right the words suggested were supererogatory.

Mr. Crisp retorted that from recent experience he had learned that no safeguard that could be put around the Constitution could be considered as a work of supererogation. Gentlemen on the other side of the House would either vote for his amendment or leave it in the power of the Speaker to deprive members of their constitutional rights.

Mr. Struble of Iowa said that while he followed as well as he could the leaders of his side of the House, and while he looked with suspicion upon any amendment coming from the Democratic side, he thought that the Republicans would do wisely to adopt Mr. Crisp's amendment.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania expressed his amazement that any Republican should vote for this amendment, and thus vote a want of confidence in the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Herbert of Alabama said that the question was not one of confidence nor lack of confidence in the Speaker. It far transcended in importance any such question as that. It was a question of fundamental law.

Mr. Struble of Iowa denied that his position implied any want of confidence in the Speaker. He had indorsed the Speaker in his able administration of general parliamentary law and he would continue to do so; but when he recognized among many trifling and unwise propositions coming from the other side one which was wise he would give it his support.

Mr. Crisp's amendment was rejected—yeas 119, nays 149.

Mr. Crisp then offered an amendment providing that the Speaker shall not in any case refuse to entertain an appeal from his decision. In the course of a debate upon this amendment Mr. Taylor of Tennessee, addressing the Speaker, said:

> You, by your action, have placed yourself in the line of promotion. [Laughter and applause.] You have made yourself one of the central figures of this Nation, and, instead of being regarded as a tyrant and a despot, you have written your name on the scroll of fame to be remembered when your assailants are forgotten.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana acquiesced in a statement made a few days ago by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, that the Democrats camped one night where the Republicans had camped the night before. That was true. The Democrats were camping in the Republican camps in Ohio, in Iowa, and in Indiana; and they would camp wherever the Republican party camped until that party was without a camp at all. [Applause on Democratic side.]

The amendment was lost—yeas 113, nays 140.

Pending further action the House took a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The Senate this morning resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, the pending question being Mr. Plumb's amendment to include No Man's Land within the new Territory.

Mr. Plumb advocated the amendment, and said that, while the people living in No Man's Land were as law-abiding and level-headed as the people of any other part of the country, still that did not relieve Congress from its duty in the premises.

The vote on the amendment resulted: Yeas, 27; nays, 16. So the amendment to include No Man's Land within the Territory of Oklahoma was agreed to.

Mr. Plumb also offered an amendment declaring that all that part of the Indian Territory west of the 96th degree of longitude, known as the Cherokee Outlet, shall be attached to the Territory of Oklahoma for judicial purposes; but that the law and the procedure shall be the same as obtain in the remainder of the Indian Territory. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment which was agreed to, prohibiting the Legislative Assembly from authorising the issue of any bonds, scrip, or evidence of debt by the Territory, or by any county, city, town, or township, for any purpose except certificates for services rendered. He explained the object of the amendment to be the prevention of frauds in the issue of railroad and other bonds by county or city corporations.

Some further amendments, merely formal, were agreed to, and the bill was passed, after a remark by Mr. McPherson that he would advise the Indians that they ought to raise their price for the land—ought to double it or quadruple it if necessary, because with Territorial Governments on each side of the Cherokee outlet the land was worth ten times more than it was worth before the adoption of the No Man's Land amendment. As the Government could not take the Indian's land from him by force or by fraud he ought to be able to get a good price for it.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

The Senate took up most of the time in executive session today, discussing the Blaine-Pauncefote extradition treaty. It was mainly a lawyer's discussion, some able Senators showing great ingenuity seeking to prove that words do not mean what they seem to. The talk was mostly on the third specification in the list of new crimes. This specification reads, "embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretenses; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained."

Able lawyers like Senator McPherson of New Jersey, who has never been admitted to the bar, were afraid the ground covered by the phrase "obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretenses" was too broad and might be stretched to cover almost any sort of a crime. This idea, however, was the property of Senator Gray of Delaware, as he was the first to bring it forward. He made a long speech, full of technical objections. He thought the phrase was open to double construction and would cause the extradition of persons for trivial offenses which were never contemplated in extradition practice. A running discussion followed in which nearly everybody took a hand. Senator Sherman, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, defended the provision, which he held was a necessary one, and not likely to be misconstrued because it was so plain that technical points could not obscure its real meaning. The words were to be taken in their natural sense. Senator Spooner also maintained that the definition was explicit and free from ambiguity. He didn't think it one whit too broad. Senator Teller gave his support to the treaty, and several other Senators spoke, but Senator Gray's desire to have the clause stricken out was not gratified. Some of the Senators also have scruples in regard to fraud by a "bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or officer of any company," but the discussion did not go deeply into this point today. It is noticeable that there is practically no criticism of the general scope of the treaty. The drift of the sentiment shows that it will be ratified with no material change, and Canada will cease to be a refuge for criminals from the United States.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported back the Russian extradition treaty with the objectionable clause eliminated—the one which specifically exempted from the list of political crimes attempts upon the Czar or any member of his family.

Attorney-General Miller's response to a Senate resolution asking for information concerning the operations of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Florida was laid before the Senate today. It consists mainly of letters from the officials of the court setting forth that it is impossible to enforce any process of the United States in connection with election cases, as the deputies are abused, the prisoners rescued, and witnesses terrorized. United States Attorney Stripling advises the Government to station a military company in Madison to protect the Marshal in his work. In another letter Stripling informs the Attorney-General that S. C. Saddler, Supervisor of Registration of Elections in Alachua County, had pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with refusal to register persons entitled to registration.

In view of his confession of guilt and his promise to abstain from repeating the offense Mr. Stripling recommends that Saddler be not sentenced.

Philip Walter, Chief Supervisor of Registration, reports the fact of Saddler's plea of guilty to the Attorney-General, and adds:

> I merely send you these [the indictments] to show you the state of affairs in this State, and can assure you I put it mild when I inform you that over 10,000 Republican votes were thrown out after they were cast and that in a little upward of 700 precincts in this State at least ten persons in every precinct were kept off the registration list and thereby deprived of their right to vote.

In answer to District-Attorney Stripling's letter recommending that Saddler be not sentenced Attorney-General Miller on the 31st of November, 1889, wrote:

> This program does not commend itself to my judgment. If this man has deliberately and flagrantly violated the law I think he ought to be punished. He undoubtedly would not have confessed and pleaded guilty, except that he saw himself inextricably in the toils; and it does not comport with my views of the administration of the law that one so evidently guilty of a grave crime should entirely escape punishment. I have submitted your letter to the President, who concurs in the views above expressed.

Naval circles are excited over a promised sensation. The United States steamer Enterprise is booked to reach New York from Europe about March 1. This vessel is under the command of Commander B. H. McCalla, who has the reputation of being a stern disciplinarian. He has been some time abroad on the European station and is now on his way home bearing the body of ex-Minister Pendleton, who died in Germany. Upward of seventy seamen, it is said, have deserted from time to time, unable to bear what they consider the Captain's harshness, and there is a rumor of his having struck one man with his sword, injuring him severely. Ensign Kline and Chief Engineer Entwistle are now under hatches, under suspension for offense, waiting the arrival of the ship home, when there will be at least two courtsmartial. Kline's offense, it is stated, was "sleeping on watch and denying it." The offense for which Engineer Entwistle was suspended was talking back to the Captain when the latter was administering a reproof.

There is also trouble in the squadron of evolution. When leaving Gibraltar recently the flag lieutenant, it is stated, notified all the commanders of the vessels except the flag-ship captain of the Admiral's intention to sail upon the giving of a certain signal. By reason of this oversight when the signal was given the other three vessels steamed off, leaving the Chicago fast to her anchor with no steam up. The Admiral, after some vigorous vocal exercise on the bridge, satiated his wrath by ordering the executive officer and the chief engineer of the Chicago below under arrest. The matter was finally explained, but it has left traces of unpleasantness on board the flag-ship.

A good many Congressmen have been interviewed by a local paper on legislation to suppress lotteries. Illinois members expressed themselves as follows:

> Mr. Rowell said the day of legalized gambling is past, but he didn't think Congress could reach the lottery by passing a law prohibiting the use of the mails, because it wouldn't do to violate the privacy of the letter which is assured every individual. In Illinois there is a law which has proved effective.
>
> Judge Payson was in favor of anything Congress can do in the way of preventing the transmission through the mails of advertisements and other matter relating to lotteries. Since he had been in Washington he had seen the demoralizing influences of this Louisiana company. The people are drained by it, the tradesmen are injured, and it is a curse.
>
> Judge Lane said the laws against gambling ought to be enforced. He could see no good reason why they should not be, and thinks the United States Attorneys are neglecting their business when they fail to prosecute people who make use of the mails to further the interests of gambling associations.

The lobbyists working for the international copyright legislation were shrewd enough not to put all their eggs into one basket. Instead of trusting to the chance of getting a favorable report from the House Judiciary Committee, they had the same bill introduced by another member and referred to the Committee on Patents, on which there were known to be several warm friends of the scheme. While the Judiciary Committee has been hearing what people had to say for and against the Breckinridge bill, the Butterworth bill has been sleeping in the files of the Patent Committee. At a meeting today the latter committee ordered a favorable report of the bill.

Sub-committees of the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary, consisting of Senators Evarts and Hoar and Representatives E. B. Taylor, Culberson, and Rogers, today gave a hearing to a committee of the American Bar Association upon the bills intended to give relief to the Supreme Court and to facilitate the administration of justice. The members of the committee all argued in favor of the establishment of an intermediate Appellate Court as the best means of affording relief to both the Supreme Court and the inferior courts of the Federal judiciary. This was said to be in harmony with the system of jurisprudence in all English-speaking countries, and had been adopted by several of the States, notably New York.

The division of the Supreme Court into sections to hear cases of the various kinds would not, it was argued, answer the demands. As it is, the court is taxed to the utmost of human capacity and endurance—the only practical relief is in more Judges.

Among the appointments made by the President today were the following Postmasters:

Ohio—William A. Barrington, Middleport; David H. Darrah, Bellaire; James B. Taylor, Cambridge; Andrew Gardener Jr., Columbus; Tobias R. Woodborne, Dennison. Illinois—George J. Castle, Carlinville; William M. Lewis, Lena; James A. Willoughby, Belleville. Wisconsin—Hiram J. Smith, Racine; James Driver, Darlington. Indian Territory—Robert M. Gilmore, Muscogee. Missouri—Ambrose Dunham, Mound City; James B. Campbell, Lee's Summit; Harry W. Koch, Palmyra. Nebraska—Joseph W. Johnson, Sutton. Montana—David Lamont, Dillon. Minnesota—Nathaniel S. Lane, North St. Paul; William H. Hill, Fairmount. North Dakota—G. H. Sturzenacker, Ellendale; Charles E. Johnson, Lisbon. Iowa—Halsey H. Saunders, Waterloo; Lewis B. Thornburg, Perry; Rufus T. Sparks, Jefferson; William R. Shriver, Winterset. Kansas—John H. Ball, Caldwell; James M. Simpson, McPherson; Mrs. Anna M. Moore, Dighton. Michigan—Albert A. Dorrence, Coldwater. Washington—James D. Laman, Walla Walla.

The rival Senators from Montana are to have a hearing before the Committee on Privileges and Elections Saturday. Mr. Power is the latest arrival, and he completes the quartet, as Messrs. Sanders, Maginnis, and Clark have been here for some days. The *Star* tonight says:

> For some time there has been an impression that the final solution of the contest between the two sets of United States Senators elected from Montana would be found in the declaration that there had been no election, and that the Legislature would have to meet again to elect Senators. The members of the committee, however, have been looking into the case, and it is practically decided that the two Republican Senators will be given the seats. There will be a formal investigation of the case by the committee, and the majority will report in favor of the seating of the Republicans. The minority report will be in favor of the Democrats. The Republicans will undoubtedly get their seats.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today referred a memorial of the Boston Board of Trade praying for action by Congress that would strengthen the trade relations between the United States and Canada to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Hitt, Dunnell, and Chipman. The memorial was referred to the members named, as they already constitute a sub-committee having charge of all matters affecting our Canadian relations.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today further considered the bill to make a deepwater harbor at Galveston, and decided to take a vote upon the measure at the next meeting. At the same time the question of the nomination of ex-Gov. Warmoth to be Collector of the Port at New Orleans, whether or not it shall be reported favorably, will probably be disposed of.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild has resigned from the Cherokee Commission and ex-Gov. Foster has been invited to fill the vacancy. There is little doubt of his acceptance. Gen. Fairchild's health has been poor ever since he became a member of the committee and for a month past he has been unable to give any attention to its duties.

Representatives of the Delaware Pharmaceutical Society appeared before the House Committee on Patents to discuss the question whether the trademark of the owner or manufacturer of a patent medicine gives the right to control the manufacture and sale of that medicine after the patent has expired. Several arguments pro and con were made.

The Senate today confirmed the following appointments:

> Daniel Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools; George N. Wiswell, Marshal Eastern District of Wisconsin; and Andrew W. Gardner Jr., Postmaster at Columbus, O.

Gen. Rosecrans has written a letter to Secretary of War Proctor thanking him for detailing an officer to complete the series of maps presenting the positions of the Union and Confederate troops in the battle of Chickamauga.

The President has authorized the expenditure of $3,000 for the relief of the present urgent needs of the Devil's Lake Indians in North Dakota. A measure is pending in Congress appropriating $25,000 additional for the subsistence of these Indians.

Maj. McKinley, while not seriously ill, has been sick enough to require him to absent himself from the House for two days. He says he hopes to be well enough to go to the Capitol tomorrow and aid in putting through the new rules.

Representative Gest's Eight Hour Back Pay bill is regarded with favor by the House Committee on Labor and will probably receive its indorsement almost unanimously. The sub-committee has reported it favorably to the full committee.

The President confirms the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, but mitigates it to a suspension from rank and duty on quarter pay for three years.

VERDICT AGAINST ED SPELMAN.

One Irish "Patriot" Sues Another and Gets Judgment.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—A somewhat singular case has just been decided in the Circuit Court of this city. Frank Bradley handed over to Ed Spelman, who was Treasurer of some Irish patriotic fund, $100 for the relief of distress in Ireland. This was about six years ago. Soon thereafter P. J. Sheridan, an "Irish patriot" who paraded as the "No. 1" of the Phœnix Park murderers, and who has recently figured in the press as a witness sought by the London *Times*, came here and put up at the principal hotel. Spelman was then Grand Master of the Clan-na-Gaels in this vicinity and State delegate. He hailed P. J. Sheridan as a patriot of heroic mold, received him at the depot, and escorted him through the city, paying his expenses and hotel bill. "Irish patriots" come rather high, and Sheridan's bill for six days amounted to $70. This Spelman paid out of the $100 given him by Frank Bradley for the relief of distress in Ireland. The other $30, Spelman said, was sent to O'Dynamite Rossa in New York to be used for "aggressive warfare." Bradley was dissatisfied with the way his money had been used, and brought suit against Spelman for its recovery. The case came before the Circuit Court, and judgment against Spelman for $66 was given. Spelman has taken an appeal, and says he will take it to the United States Court if necessary.

A Female Horse-Thief in Prison.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Sheriff Silver of Rock Island landed at the penitentiary this morning a lovely and dashing young lady. She was a female horse-thief, named Lou Sherdene, and only 18 years old. Lou had engaged in the business of horse-stealing in Rock Island County, was caught and convicted, but on account of her youth and beauty a soft-hearted Rock Island jury let her off with a year in prison.

Ald. McComb Gives Bail.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Ald. McComb, indicted for bribery, surrendered himself to the Sheriff this morning and furnished $2,000 bail.

The Direct Route to Washington.

Two splendidly equipped Limited Express trains leave Chicago daily, via B. & O. R. R., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The morning Limited at 10:10 a. m., arriving at Washington next morning at 11:45, and New York next evening at 5:55. The Vestibuled Limited leaves Chicago at 2:55 in the afternoon and arrives at Washington the following afternoon at 4:05, and New York next evening at 10 o'clock. New and handsome sleepers on both trains. The fare from Chicago, via B. & O., to New York is $18 first-class and $16 second class. Tickets on sale at No. 193 Clark street, and at all ticket offices throughout the West. No extra fares are charged for Limited Express service on the B. & O.

PLAYED A SHREWD GAME.

HOW THE BURLINGTON & NORTHERN BAMBOOZLED THE ST. PAUL.

General Freight Agent Hamblin Teaches the Milwaukee & St. Paul an Object Lesson in Rate Manipulation—Instead of Giving the Required Ten Days' Notice the Burlington and Northern Decides to Put the Reduced Rates to St. Paul in Effect Next Monday.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul officials yesterday were in the position of the individual who fooled with the mule—they did not look quite so handsome, but they "knew a heap more." The manner in which "the childlike and bland" Mr. Hamblin of the Burlington and Northern played it on them in the matter of reducing the freight rates to St. Paul was extremely interesting. About a week previous to the meeting of the Western and Northwestern Divisions of the Western Freight Association the Burlington and Northern gave notice of its intention to reduce freight rates from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis to the basis of 40 cents per 100 pounds, first class, on traffic originating at Chicago, and to 30 cents on traffic originating in the East, because competing lines had been so manipulating rates as to prevent it from getting its share of the business. Under the rules of the association a notice to reduce rates must be acted upon by the next regular meeting, and if rejected the company making the proposition has the right to put the reduced rate into effect by giving ten days' notice from the time of adjournment. The Milwaukee and St. Paul took it for granted that the Burlington and Northern would immediately after the rejection of its proposition at the meeting of Feb. 11 give the required ten days' notice that it would put the new rates in effect Feb. 21. Upon that supposition the Milwaukee and St. Paul, in order to be first in the field with the new rates, notified its Eastern connections that on that date it would take freight from them on the 30-cent basis. But Mr. Hamblin was equal to the emergency. Instead of at once filing the required notice he simply announced he would give the required notice in due time. As the meeting had to consider and act upon seventy-four subjects there was no prospect of getting through the work before the end of the week, and consequently the Burlington and Northern could hold back its notice until that time. The Burlington and Northern's stand placed the Milwaukee and St. Paul and other roads that had notified their connections in quoting the new rates in an awkward position. They were compelled either to cancel their notices of reduction on the 21st, which they could not well do, or take upon themselves the responsibility for reducing the rates. They failed to do the former, and Chairman Faithorn refusing to grant the Burlington and Northern's request for permission to meet the Milwaukee and St. Paul's new rates on the 21st, Mr. Hamblin yesterday gave formal notice that inasmuch as the Milwaukee and St. Paul had authorized the reduced rate to go in effect on the 21st in direct violation of the rules of the association he would waive the requirement to give ten days' notice of reduction, but would put the reduced rates in effect Monday, Feb. 17. This is as soon as it could be done under the requirements of the Inter-State law. By this new coup d'état the Burlington and Northern not only places the responsibility for the reduction upon the Milwaukee and St. Paul, but prevents it from getting into the field first with the new rates.

Immediately after the announcement of the Burlington and Northern's action the Western and Northwestern Divisions met, and, finding that the Burlington and Northern held the winning hand, agreed with as good grace as possible under the circumstances that all roads be authorized to put the reduced rates in effect Feb. 17.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD DECISIONS.

Cases Adjudicated by the State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commission at its session in this city today gave a hearing to a committee representing the Cobden Fruit Growers' Association, who make complaint of rates furnished them by the Illinois Central railroad on shipments in mixed car-load lots. They wish to have the same rate on these shipments as on straight car-load lots. After extended argument the matter was adjusted by arbitration on the part of the committee and officials of the railroad, who were present, allowing the present wheat rate of 14.58 cents on straight shipments to continue and compromising on 17.86 cents per hundred weight on mixed classification, with minimum weights of 20,000 and 24,000 pounds, refrigerator cars being waived on the part of shippers; rates to apply to all points between Alma and Cairo.

The petition of the Chicago, Madison and Northern railroad company, which desires the right to cross the tracks of the Belt Line railroad and Chicago and Western Indiana railway at Cicero, was allowed upon the construction of proper interlocking switch devices, with electric annunciators and fountain crossing.

A. J. Streeter of New Windsor made complaint against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad of extortion in live-stock rates on shipments sent to the Union Stock-Yards at Chicago, the road charging by the hundred-pound weight instead of by car-load lots, as specified by the Commissioners' schedule; and also in evading the rate by assuming 15,000 pounds to be the minimum weight per car and charging on an excess of 5,000 pounds when cars of 30,000 capacity were loaded with 20,000 pounds; also complaining against weighing by track scales. The matter was taken under consideration.

The consulting engineer made a report upon the cause of the accident at Peoria, by which an Ohio, Indiana and Western railway train went through the bridge. He does not hold the company liable in any manner for the accident, and states the bridge was seemingly in good condition. Tests since made show all except the last span of the bridge to be in proper condition.

CENTRAL TRAFFIC AFFAIRS.

Seventy Subjects Discussed and Acted Upon by the Freight Committee.

The General Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association, which has been in session at Chairman Blanchard's office for the last two days, adjourned yesterday, having disposed of seventy different subjects. Among other things the committee adopted a basis of through rates and divisions to and from Texas and Louisiana common points and territorial boundaries. Sweet potatoes hereafter will not be carried at less than actual weight. It was resolved not to reduce rates on soap stock from Memphis to Eastern cities. Rates and divisions on cotton from Memphis to Canadian points were agreed upon. It was decided not to make any allowance for shrinkage on shipments of green hides. The rulings of the Chairman of the Official Classification Committee are to be published weekly. It was decided that first-class unlimited fares should be charged men in charge of freight shipments. Authority was granted to the Detroit, Lansing and Northern to make Detroit rates on refrigerators from Belden, Mich., to Pacific coast points. Authority was given to pay for extra doors when absolutely necessary in loading potatoes, apples, and similar freight in bulk. Nothing less than rates as per official classification are to be charged on shipments of nails from Ashland and Ironton. A communication from the Chairman of the Official Classification Committee was read, stating that classification of rags and paper stock, machine compressed, was considered at a recent meeting of that committee and it was decided no reduction in rates should be made. The rates on all classes of freight from Ohio River points above Cincinnati to Western points via river and rail were made two cents per 100 pounds on first three classes and one cent on last three classes less than all rail rates from same points, no greater difference than this to be recognized by all rail lines, taking effect March 1. It was resolved that on shipments of agricultural implements, machinery, stoves, and stove furniture returned to manufacturers or dealers the roads in the territory of the Central Traffic Association shall not only decline to advance any charges thereon but shall insist upon prepayment of all freight and charges unless a written order by the manufacturer or dealer for the return of such shipments is presented to the forwarding agent, and where such orders are presented proper notation to that effect must be made on the manifest by forwarding agent.

TO EXTEND THE CAMDEN SYSTEM.

Construction of New Baltimore and Ohio Lines in West Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—Arrangements have been perfected for the extension of the system of the railroads connecting with the Monongahela River railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio at Clarksburg, generally known as the Camden system. The road from Clarksburg to Weston and from Weston to Buckhannon will be ready to operate June 1. The road from Weston to Braxton Court-House will be in operation Oct. 1, and the road from Buckhannon to the Gauley River is expected to be completed this year, making an aggregate of about 175 miles of roads connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Clarksburg, and penetrating all the central portion of West Virginia. These roads are all consolidated now under the name of the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railway company, which furnishes a direct line down the valley of the Monongahela River over the connections of the Baltimore and Ohio to Pittsburg, making a direct line through West Virginia to Pittsburg. These roads are being built under arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio, which will make them a part of its system.

WANT A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Creditors of the Central Missouri Demand Recognition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York made application in the United States Circuit Court here today for the appointment of a receiver of the Central Missouri railroad company, the main line of which extends from Kansas City to a point opposite Alton, Ill., with a branch road to St. Louis, a distance of twenty-five miles, and another road to Fayette, Mo., which is twelve miles long. The road was bonded to the Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City road for $8,000,000, and by the latter company to the Central Trust company of New York for $7,000,000. The bonds were issued in 1885, bearing 5 per cent interest. The number of miles embraced in the main line is 280. The liens against the road amount to some $125,000. The petitioners pray that the court issue a writ of subpœna to be directed to the defendant road and the several other defendants commanding them to appear in court and answer to the petition for a receiver.

SELECTED A WOMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Charles Haines Placed at the Head of a Texas Road.

CASTROVILLE, Tex., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Today Mrs. Charles Haines was elected President of the Medina Valley railway company. She is the first woman ever elected to a similar position in the United States. She is 30 years old, handsome, thoroughly accomplished, and full of business. She is the wife of Charles Haines, the senior member of the firm of Haines Bros., the short-line railway builders, of New York. Her husband has the contract to build the Medina railway and it is her money which is being used to pay for the construction of the line. The line will be a feeder to the Southern Pacific.

A New Ohio Road Completed.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Southern extension of the Toledo, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad, from this city to Kenton, a distance of thirty miles, has been finished and was accepted today by the company of which Judge Stephenson Burke of Cleveland is President and principal owner. Regular service will be put on the road Monday, thus giving this city important South and East and West connections. The road will be finished from Kenton to Columbus between now and September, which will give Northwestern Ohio valuable facilities for reaching the State Capital and the railroad center there located.

The Santa Fe's Proposed Branch.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A party of sixteen civil engineers and surveyors arrived in the city today. It is said that the object of their visit is the survey of a branch into Dubuque of the Santa Fé road from Joliet, Ill. It is also said that this road has determined to construct a Chicago, St. Paul, and Duluth line via Dubuque for the purpose of retaliation on the Milwaukee and Northwestern road for breaking into their territory and cutting rates. They will also run a line to Fort Dodge, and will have an air line between St. Paul and Kansas City.

Not a Part of the Grand Trunk.

DECATUR, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—It is officially given out today that there is no truth in the rumor that the Toledo and South Haven railway is to be made a part of the Grand Trunk system. At the recent reorganization Lucius Clark, the former President, simply transferred his stock to Eastern parties and new Directors were elected.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific gives notice of the extension of its line in Indian Territory from Okarche to El Reno, and announces it will be opened for business to the latter point Feb. 17. Regular agencies have been established at Enid, Hennessey, Kingfisher, Okarche, and El Reno. The distance from Pond Creek to El Reno is 83½ miles.

The Western Freight Association, all divisions, met again yesterday, and continued the consideration of various routine subjects. The special committee appointed by the Western and Northwestern divisions of the association is still looking after the adjustment of rates in Iowa consequent upon the proposed change in the basis to St. Paul.

The General Passenger Agents of the Canadian, Northwestern, and Central Traffic Association lines met yesterday for the purpose of equalizing passenger rates from Canadian and Upper Michigan points to the Northwest via the various routes. After some discussion the matter was referred to a sub-committee with instructions to report today.

The application of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha for permission to put in effect the same rates on coarse grain from Omaha to St. Paul and Minneapolis as are made from Omaha to St. Louis has been appealed to arbitration. Chairman Walker gives notice that a hearing will be given all parties interested at the association rooms, Chicago, Feb. 17.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association has authorized the following rates, to take effect Feb. 20: Dressed beef, C. L., minimum weight as per official classification, from Chicago, Ill., to Cleveland, O., 20 cents per 100 pounds; ice, from Fort Wayne to Lima, O., 90 cents per ton; pressed and common brick, C. L., minimum weight 30,000 pounds, from Blue Island to Cassopolis, Mich., 6 cents per 100 pounds.

About a week ago the Chicago and Alton notified Chairman Midgley of the Southwestern division of the Western Freight Association of its intention to reduce the rate on sheep from Kansas City to Chicago to 12½ cents per 100 pounds. At a meeting of the association yesterday the Alton was prevailed upon to hold its notice in abeyance until the next regular monthly meeting. Consequently the 22 cent rate will remain in effect until then.

The Chicago and Atlantic and other differential rate roads having given notice that if the differential passenger rates awarded by Chairmen Blanchard and Tuttle a short time ago are not put in effect from the Missouri River by March 1 they will, in accordance with the agreement, resume the payment of commissions, another effort was made yesterday at a conference between Chairman Blanchard and General Passenger Agents of Eastern lines and General Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific to induce the latter to abandon his opposition to the insertion of the new east-bound differentials from the Missouri River in the Western rate sheets. The Missouri Pacific is the only Western line opposed to the adoption of the new rates. A result was not reached, but it is believed the Missouri Pacific will soon come to terms and allow the reform in passenger service to be inaugurated. If General Passenger Agent Townsend remains intractable President Gould will be appealed to by the Eastern managers.

Stole the Violin for a Lark.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Eggleston and Stone, the two Harvard students arrested on the charge of stealing a rare violin, now explain the whole affair as a lark. Eggleston, it seems, made a bet with Stone that he dared not steal the instrument, and the latter did it, thus winning the wager. He gave the instrument to Eggleston to return to the owner, and then thought nothing further of it. Eggleston, however, gave it to another student, and in some manner it found its way to the pawnbroker.

MRS. GREEN DISGUSTED.

JUDGE COLLINS CONFIRMS THE SALE OF SEC. 21 OF CICERO.

The Richest Woman in the World Does Not Like the Decision—The Evanston Boat Club Indorsed—Mrs. McCreary Is Undecided—Probate Court Matters—Other Items of Interest—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call.

Objections made by Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, Henry D. Barling, beneficiary and executor of Edward Mott Robinson of New York, and R. W. Hyman Jr., executor of R. W. Hyman's estate, to the sale of Sec. 21 of Cicero to George M. Bogue, as agent for the Grant Locomotive Works company, for $602,000, were yesterday overruled by Judge Collins and the sale by Master Bass was confirmed.

Mrs. Hetty Green did not take the decision in good part, as a sale for a higher price would be money in her pocket. She expressed herself quite pointedly to her lawyer, saying he ought to have won the case.

In deciding the case Judge Collins said the question of inadequacy of price was eliminated from the case and substantially the only question that remained was whether the contract between Receiver Peters and Mr. Bogue was so vicious and objectionable in its character as to set aside the sale. When the decree was entered neither the Robinson nor the Hyman estates wanted a sale of the property. The only party which did want a sale was the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, a bankrupt concern, whose receiver, with the knowledge of Barling and his co-trustees and Mrs. Green and Hyman, hired a man to find a purchaser at the sale. This was Mr. Bogue, who was retained as agent by Peters, who, himself, was never expected to be a bidder by anybody. At the time Bogue went to get a certified check for $122,000 there was great skepticism as to whether he would return with it. All the affidavits filed in the case failed to bring to the surface a single person who under any circumstances would ever have bid for the property. Nobody expected to bid but the Grant Locomotive Works. The property was fairly offered for sale, fairly advertised, the world had notice, and every person that might have a desire to bid was at liberty to do so.

There was nothing to show that the property if sold again would bring $602,000 in cash. There was no offer to pay the expenses of a second sale. The contract between Peters and Bogue was that after the latter found a purchaser for the property he would secure the bank. The court held this to be unobjectionable. If there was any inequity in this matter it was that the bank got its money and did not divide with the Robinson estate, but the latter got all it was entitled to. The sale had not injured anybody, and there was no fraud. The objections were without merit and were overruled.

Mr. Paddock, for the objectors, gave notice of an appeal.

Gen. George W. Smith and D. B. Lyman, who represent the successful litigants, said they would demand a bond if the case was appealed sufficient to cover the damage to the Grant Works likely to accrue by reason of their not being able to proceed with the work in Cicero pending the appeal. Gen. Smith said this bond would be about $1,000,000.

An Eminently Respectable Club.

Judge Collins will hear today the motion of the Evanston Boat Club to dissolve the injunction secured by Mrs. Virginia Moore Hamline to restrain the club from building an annex. Many affidavits have been filed on both sides, and the club put in a batch yesterday afternoon to refute the claim of Mrs. Hamline that the annex will be an injury to her property. The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson makes affidavit that he never saw any boats on a Sunday and that the entertainments of the club are not prolonged to an unusual or unseemly hour. Burton C. Cook says he is a life member of the club, and if there were drinking and gambling Sundays he would not continue his membership. The veteran lawyer says he occasionally takes a pull himself in a rowboat on the lake despite his age, and that the club does continue its boating features. Affidavits are made by L. B. Glover, George B. Ide, James S. Judd, F. N. Winne, James Henderson, L. D. Norton, E. R. Paul, and others, some of whom say there is a grove and two avenues between Mrs. Hamline's house and the club, and that a club building twice its size would not obstruct her view of the lake. Others depose to the orderly and eminently respectable character of the entertainments. The Village Clerk, Jasper J. Adams, says that he has examined the village records and he nowhere finds any agreement by which permission to use the lake front was accorded the club on condition that it remained purely a boating organization and did not open Sunday.

She Would, and She Wouldn't.

Mrs. Annie McCreary, in Judge Horton's court yesterday, wanted a divorce, and she didn't want it. In other words, she wanted $700, which the brother of her husband, James W. McCreary, had agreed to give her to obtain a divorce, and at the same time she didn't want a divorce because her husband was likely to marry another woman.

"Do you want a divorce or not?" demanded the court.

"Well, if I get my $700, yes."

"Divorces are not bought in this court for $700," said the chancellor sternly.

"Well, that's the only way I can get any money."

"Then I'll give you separate maintenance and you can compel your husband to support you."

"I won't get anything if I don't get the divorce and I don't believe I want it," said Mrs. McCreary finally.

"Well, let it rest at that," said the court. "I won't dismiss your suit, and I won't grant a divorce with a $700 string tied to it."

They Had Money to Leave.

Judge Collins directed a decree to be entered which construes the will of the late Helen P. Hubbard and makes settlement of some of its provisions. Mrs. Hubbard was the widow of Gilbert. She left an estate worth $250,000, with directions to George B. Carpenter and Albert L. Coe, trustees, to pay two-ninths each to her sons, Henry and Gilbert, when they became 25 years old, and to hold the rest in trust and pay the income to the two sons and a daughter. Henry has just reached 25 and the court settles the manner of dividing the estate so that his share can be paid, and confirmed the acts of the trustees as to advances of $50,000 made to the heirs. The provisions of the will were passed on in other particulars so that the title was cleared to a large quantity of real estate.

Charles W. Stevens left a $30,000 estate to be divided equally between his two children.

Alonzo J. Howe left $55,000, in which the widow is to have a life interest, besides $8,000 in cash. On her death the estate goes to two children.

Legal Notes.

Mrs. Anna Osborn's will, admitted to proof yesterday, directs that her $8,000 estate be divided into thirty parts and that one part be given to the Society of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The rest is left to her family.

Mrs. Maria P. Storey, the divorced wife of Wilbur F. Storey, dismissed her bill against Horace A. Hurlbut and the Storey heirs to recover dower in real estate acquired by Mr. Storey after his divorce from her in 1868.

A decree was entered by Judge Collins yesterday dismissing the noted suit of Addie V. Jennings against W. H. Jennings and setting the divorce aside on the ground that neither Mrs. Jennings nor Jennings is a resident of this State and the cruelty and desertion alleged by her did not occur here. This renders void the marriage of Mrs. Jennings to John B. Webber, the Boston millionaire.

Judge Prendergast yesterday accepted a bid of $17,875, made by Schoverling, Daly & Gales of New York, for the stock and fixtures of the insolvent Western Arms and Cartridge company. Assignee C. E. Felton was instructed to deduct from this amount $1,125 for goods sold since the inventory on which the bid was based was made. The money is to be paid over to Assignee Felton by Feb. 18, and the purchasers will then assume possession, with the power to retain the present store until May 1.

Police Inspector Simon O'Donnell yesterday filed a cross-bill to the petition of the Thompson & True company for a mechanic's lien on a building which the Inspector is erecting on the West Side. The cross-bill admits that the plaintiffs furnished material which has not been paid for, but claims that the blame lies with Albert Meyer, the contractor. Inspector O'Donnell says Meyer put up a building with weak foundations, a leaky roof, and faulty walls. The Inspector says that the building should have been finished by Sept. 27, 1889, whereas Nov. 15 he had to complete it himself at a cost of $2,000 in excess of the contract price. He asks that instead of being held responsible for the cost of the material he be awarded damages from Meyer.

A jury in Judge Driggs' court is called upon to decide what right the public has to use a private street or road. Such a passage was provided by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company to afford an approach to its freight house from Canal street, north of Polk. In November, 1882, Louis Morkenstein, then 8 years old, was on this roadway, when a train struck him and cut off his right arm. He sued the company for $25,000, and Judge Rogers entered judgment for $3,000, but the case was reversed by the Appellate Court and was sent back for retrial. The company claims that the boy was a trespasser and is entitled to no damages. The complainant says that the railroad has no right to hold any street as private property unless it posts a warning or keeps a person at the entrance to prevent persons from using what appears to be a thoroughfare.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

126,012—Joseph Badenoch et al. vs S. A. Hye, Thomas Marshall, and William Marshall. Bill for mechanic's lien. Thornton & Chancellor, solrs.

126,013—James R. Hogue vs. George F. Burkhart et al. Asst. $1,000. Cutting, Austin & Higgins, attys.

126,014—Thomas Nash vs. Sanford W. Hull and George N. Hull. Asst. $5,000. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.

126,015—Same vs. Sanford W. Hull. Same, $6,000. Same attys.

126,016—Edward A. Rosenthal vs. Louis E. Ireland. Appeal.

126,017—Robert Stevenson & Co. vs. Synon Bros. Asst., $300. Bloodgood, Kemper & Gridley, attys.

126,018—The New Fort Dearborn Building and Loan Association vs. Nickolay Johannesen. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $3,300. W. F. Weemers, solr.

126,019—Max Hoffheimer's Sons vs. Gustav Perwitz. Asst., $500. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan & Gelder, attys.

126,020—McNeil & Higgins Co. vs. Perry Russell. Conf. of judgt., $129. Wilber & Clark, attys.

126,021—Hannah M. Foster vs. Francis R. Brasil et al. Replevin, $250. James Frake, atty.

126,022—Isaac Meyer and Minna Meyer vs. Jacob Biersdorf, Adolph Moses, and Jacob Newman. Bill for injunction, etc. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.

126,023—Orville E. Atwood vs. Herman Heinbach et al. Conf. of judgt., $110. Holden & Farson, attys.

126,024—Mary Chandler vs. William E. Chandler. Bill for divorce. Joseph Wright, solr.

126,025—Asst. Suppressed.

126,026—Edna Campbell vs. C. P. Newberry et al. Case. $5,000. Dwight & Kern, attys.

SUPPRESSED WEDNESDAY—126,009—Charles W. Cook vs. Mary C. Fraser et al. Petition for partition. Ira W. Buell, solr.

126,010—National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee vs. William M. Craig. Asst., $2,300. Bates, Brougham & Tuttle, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—5,342, Clough vs. Kyne; judgt., $1,079 for A. W. Chapin, $1,430 for Daters & Co., $362 for Grand Island Banking Co.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,027, Brown vs. Shepard; dec. 2,033, Same vs. Same; same.—3,578, Brown vs. Brown; dec.—2,871, Dunn vs. Hull; dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

79,290—N. L. Eisenberg vs. B. E. Burdick. Appeal.

79,291—E. B. Wheelock vs. Edward A. Leland and Silas A. Miller. Conf. of judgt. $2,070.15. A. B. Baldwin, atty.

79,292—Henry Lampert Jr. vs. Edward H. Lahrbeer. Conf. of judgt. $110. Dahms & Langworthy, attys.

79,293—Joshua Sandage vs. Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. Asst. $6,000. Whitehead & Pickard, attys.

79,294—Samuelson & Peterson vs. J. H. Sanford. Asst. $1,000. Hendricks & Robinson, attys.

79,295—Michael Mongan, admr. Peter Mongan, vs. Chicago & Great Western Indiana R. R. Co. and Belt Railway Co. Case, $5,000. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.

79,296—William Zimmerman vs. Richard A. Canterbury, Charles A. Leager, and George S. Pierce. Asst., $300. William Zimmerman, atty.

79,297—Asst. Suppressed.

79,298—Neal Bros. vs. John J. Hornung and Margaret Walton. Appeal.

79,299—John W. Masury & Son vs. D. B. Strickler. Conf. of judgt., $239. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

79,300—Rachel Hicks vs. Edward A. Leland and Silas A. Miller. Conf of judgt., $1,044. A. B. Baldwin, atty.

79,301—Maria Johanson vs. Johan Johanson. Bill for divorce. N. M. Plotke, solr.

79,302—George B. Carpenter et al. vs. Henry Hubbard et al. Bill to construe will. Miller, Leman & Chase, solrs.

79,303—Mrs. L. Dickerson vs. C. R. Matson. Repl, $250. A. K. Manning and McMillan, solrs.

79,304—Frederick Seefeldt vs. Charles Schroeder and Katrina Schroeder. Conf. of judgt., $158. S. A. Walther, atty.

79,305—Victor Lindis vs. Klaas Brower and John Brower. Appeal.

79,306—Mooney & Boland vs. James H. Thompson. Appeal.

79,307—John Berg vs. John K. Bromer et al. Appeal.

79,308—Mayer Bros. & Co. vs. C. H. Hohlfeld. Asst., $1,000. Max Guthman, atty.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,259, Samuel E. Bell vs. Josephine M. Bell. Dec. div.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,731, Morehouse vs. McNamara. Dec. sale.—4,241, Jennings vs. Jennings. Dec. vacating former dec. and dis. bill.

County Court—New Suit.

8,662—Edward Devlin to William Pettis. Volt. assignment. Emery S. Walker, atty.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Set case, 2,305, Tuttle vs. Brown.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 11.
JUDGE HAWES—No. 5,238 and cases from Judge Anthony's call.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No. 5,431. No. 5,571 on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 5,656, 5,672, 5,675, 5,680, 5,683, 5,684, 5,687, 5,701, 5,702, 5,703, 5,706, 5,708, 5,714, 4,815, 5,716, 5,718, 5,720, 5,729, 5,600, 5,601, 5,344, 5,733, 5,735, 5,736, 5,737, 5,738, 5,740, 5,745. No. 5,670 on trial.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56.
JUDGE COLLINS—Hamline vs. Evanston Boat Club, People vs. Armstrong, and Swadner vs. University Club.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49.
JUDGE DRIGGS—No. 867 and cases from Judge Tuthill's call. No. 1209½ on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—Cases from Judge Grinnell's call. For Saturday, motions for new trial. For Monday, cases from short cause calendar.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,673, 4,907, 3,975, 4,093, and 5,046.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 1,960, 2,104, 2,173, 2,269, 2,284, 2,335, 2,343, 2,376, 2,436, 2,440, 2,444, 2,466. No. 2,070 on trial.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 3,026, 3,393, 3,683, 68,238. No. 3,649 on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—At 10 a. m., in re McLeod.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court rendered the following decisions here today:

N. M. Hubbard, appellant, vs. John Weare; reversed.

J. F. and F. G. Hervey, appellants, vs. John Weare; reversed.

J. C. Savery, appellant, vs. John Weare; reversed.

The Tama Water Power company vs. Thomas A. Hopkins, appellant; affirmed.

Taylor County vs. J. A. Standbury, appellant; reversed.

Charles Duncan vs. G. L. Finn et al., appellant; reversed.

AIRY NOTHINGS.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Buy a lottery ticket in Dakota and draw a political corpse.

Boston *Globe:* The days have increased over an hour and a quarter, but the gas-meters don't seem to be aware of it yet.

New York *World:* Vice-President Morton is going South for a few weeks. He is in need of rest after his wearing effort to find out what a Vice-President is for.

Philadelphia *Record:* Ex-Speaker Keifer says he would have done just as Mr. Reed did. This is the hardest thing that has yet been said of the present Speaker.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* Mrs. Cleveland joined church in New York Sunday, but her husband declined to follow her good example and is still a free-trade Democrat.

Baltimore *American:* New York is a big city of small achievements. It has started more big public enterprises and scored larger failures than any place in America.

Philadelphia *Press:* Two of the biggest hotels in St. Louis have failed within a fortnight. Yet that town at one time seriously regarded itself as a candidate for the World's Fair.

St. Paul *Globe:* It is suggested that if the Nebraska corn-growers can't get living prices for their corn they can sit on the fence and see the legislators and Judges ride by on free passes.

Washington *Post:* The different base-ball organizations are fiercely charging each other with robbery. In a few weeks they will get together for the regular summer onslaught on the people.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Mexico has so far improved her relations with the United States as to repeal her prohibitory regulations against United States pork. Our trust millionaires can now make trips to Mexico whenever they feel like it.

Washington *Critic:* A New York correspondent telegraphs that in the World's Fair business Dr. Depew has not lost hope. There was a man named Tapley, who had a great fund of hope. Hope is better than sense—more comforting.

Kansas City *Star:* A proposition is pending at Chicago to appropriate $80,000 for the establishment of public baths. There seems to be a determination to wipe out the Anarchists in that city, if it takes all the water in Lake Michigan to do it.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* The esteemed contemporary which characterizes Speaker Reed as a blind leader of the blind is inapt with its figure. Had the Speaker been blind his policy would have collapsed at once, for he would have been unable to see a quorum.

Peoria *Transcript:* The conclusion is irresistible that Col. Bill Springer wound up his mouth early, left it hanging up in the hall of the House of Representatives, and then skipped the city. In no other way can his absence and vocal vociferousness be accounted for.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

Osborne Manufacturing company; location, Chicago; to conduct a general manufacturing business; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, E. F. Osborne, A. Chapelle, and Edwin Corbin.

Mechanics' Furniture company; location, Rockford; to manufacture furniture; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Alfred Kjerner, Gustaf Arnquist, and C. Johnson.

Stereolithic Plaster company; location, Chicago; to manufacture and sell plaster; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, N. C. Fisher, C. B. Shefler, and Thomas Jones.

West Chicago Brick company; location, Chicago; to manufacture brick; capital stock, $75,000; incorporators, Charles J. Miers, Julius Schweitzer, and Henry H. Kennedy.

Merrill Manufacturing company; location, Chicago; to manufacture a washing compound; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Richard W. Chappell, A. J. Stone, and L. L. Smith.

Heidenreich company; location, Chicago; to conduct a general engineering, architectural, and contracting business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, E. Lee Heidenreich, Frank C. Hora, and C. M. Leckner.

The Callustro company of Chicago; to mine and manufacture callustro; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, George H. Proctor, Frank W. Eastman, and Harvey C. Calkins.

The Citizens' Coöperative Association of Morris, Ill.; to advance the interests of the City of Morris; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, John Brown, George F. Brown, Eli F. Johnston, and others.

The River Bank Coal company filed a decrease of capital stock from $50,000 to $500, and change of location from Streator to Chicago.

The Effingham Manufacturing company of Effingham filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $10,000 to $30,000.

$900,000

PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 30-YEAR 6% FIRST MORGAGE BONDS.

(Los Angeles, California, Horse Railway and Cable Company.)

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago Trustees.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

HENRY E. LOWE & CO.,

(A. O. SLAUGHTER, Special Partner.)

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

130 La Salle Street.

We reserve the right to advance the price of these bonds at any time without notice. Particulars furnished upon application.

We have received from Mr. C. B. Holmes, President of the Chicago City Railway Co., the following letter:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1st, 1890.

Messrs. HENRY E. LOWE & CO., 130 La Salle-st., City—Gentlemen: During the year 1888 the earnings of the Los Angeles Cable Company, operated by horse power, were $247,738.40. In 1889, during the whole of which the cable construction was in process and the lines most of the time in a torn-up condition, the earnings were $380,478.11.

The entire cable system, covering 21 miles, is now in successful operation, containing some 7 miles of cable track in territory which was not previously supplied by any line, and the earnings for the coming year can be safely estimated at from $450,000 to $480,000, which will leave about $100,000 net earnings after paying operating expenses and interest charges. Respectfully yours,

C. B. HOLMES, President.

Invest in Glen Ellyn Acres

BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Private Excursion Leaves Wells-st. Depot via C. & N. W. R. R. daily at 8:30 a. m., returning at 2:40 p. m.

IF YOU ARE looking for an INVESTMENT where you CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY INSIDE OF 90 DAYS join THE party. Have a FREE RIDE, EAT A FINE DINNER, view the GRANDEST SCENERY, DRINK OF THE FINEST MINERAL WATER EVER analyzed—YOUR CHOICE of SIX DIFFERENT SPRINGS. Look over a subdivision ALL lying contiguous to a GRAND PARK OF 165 ACRES that can NEVER have its equal on THIS CONTINENT—strong language, BUT PERSONAL INSPECTION WILL SATISFY the MOST CREDULOUS.

CALL AT MY OFFICE, EXAMINE THE BIRD'S-EYE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, receive a blue print or map GIVING you the NAME of the ACTUAL PURCHASER instead of being DEFACED by the STEREOTYPED PHRASE "SOLD," "SOLD," "SOLD."

SETH RIFORD,

130 Dearborn-st., Suite 44.

BANK OF MINOT,

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA.

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000

SURPLUS 25,000

We Issue Certificates of Deposit,

Payable three years after date, in gold coin, at any bank in the United States, with interest at

PER CENT. 10 PER ANNUM.

Payable Semi-Annually.

Amply secured by First Mortgages on improved real estate, farmers' notes, county warrants, etc. Nearly 1,000 depositors and stockholders in the East. Write for Chicago reference and all information to

H. F. SALYARDS, Cashier.

A CHOICE CORNER

Within two blocks of the new Wisconsin Central Depot, 50x100. Very reasonable for a short time. This property is bound to improve, and will pay to investigate.

H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS, 201 Tacoma Building.

Loans Upon Real Estate

In Cook County at Current Rates in sums to suit AT THE BANK of FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, 108 LA SALLE-ST.

JUST RECEIVED: MEN'S SPRING STYLE HATS. SPECIAL LINE YOUTHS' ROUND & SQUARE CROWN HATS. J. S. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

FOR RENT,

18 to 26 Van Buren-st., modern building; light on three sides. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY AT LOWEST RATES.

MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.

Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.
New York	$114,245,830	$127,801,960
Boston	16,081,851	17,174,405
Chicago	10,500,000	10,340,000
Philadelphia	10,080,517	10,611,848
St. Louis	3,683,615	3,612,594
Baltimore	2,292,792	2,813,058
New Orleans	1,515,792	1,975,270

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 25c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

There was a noticeable tendency toward firmness in the local money market yesterday. An increasing demand and the high rates in London and Boston were the attributed causes. The demand showed a marked increase at many of the banks. Mercantile firms are beginning to come into the market for accommodations, and there is a fair demand by the brokers. Call money went at 6 per cent, but it required strictly first-class paper to get that rate for time. Funds are still ample here, but the stringency in Boston is having some direct effect, and indirectly the firmness with which the Bank of England is maintaining its rate is cutting some figure. The anomalous condition which the Bank of England presents, that of firmly maintaining an exceptionally high rate in the face of a constantly increasing surplus, is puzzling the local bankers. It is not unlikely if this high rate is continued it may soon commence drawing gold from this side. In that event there will be a general stiffening of rates here. The Boston banks have a slight reserve deficit and the rate on clearing-house balances is 7 per cent. It is a close situation into which the banks there have worked themselves in their eagerness to have no unemployed surplus. It is likely to result in the unusual state of affairs in which some Boston loans will be transferred to Chicago, where an easier rate can be secured. New York exchange was dull yesterday at 25c discount. Sterling was firm at unchanged rates, 483½ for sixty-day bills and 487 for sight drafts.

All attention is still centered in West Chicago Street railroad stock at the Chicago Stock Exchange. The sales yesterday were 2,445 shares, the price hanging at 95¾@96. There was little significance in the day's transactions, some brokers offering to buy the stock at one price and at the same time offering to sell at an eighth advance. The trading was little more than scalping for fractions. There were only 410 shares of other stock sold. The bond sales were $50,000. Arc Light and Power is 92½ bid, 95 asked. There was a bid of 45 yesterday for National Linseed Oil Trust. The sales at the exchange were as follows:

100 shares Gas Trust, b. 30		48
2,445 shares West Chi. St. R. R.	95¾@	96
10 shares Cal. & Chi. C. & D.		48¾
200 shares Western Stone		109
100 shares Chi. City Ry.		249½
$5,000 Consumers' Gas 5s		89½
21,000 West Chi. St. R. R. 5s	101	@101½
4,000 Western Stone Co. 5s		99¼

The principal occupation of Wall street, outside of some activity in trust specialties, was waiting for news from Chicago on the rate situation. Now that the general reduction has been decided on in Western rates the suspense in that direction will be relieved.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois earnings for the first week in February increased $404.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Speculation in the general list of railroad stocks amounted to almost nothing this forenoon, though it was a noticeable fact that, contrary to the usual experience of declining prices on a dull market, prices for nearly every stock on the list were ¼@½ higher at 12 o'clock than the closing figures last night. The total sales of listed stocks on the New York Stock Exchange up to 12 o'clock were only 59,700 shares, and of this small amount Louisville & Nashville furnished 17,100; Chicago Gas, 4,820; Lackawanna, 4,400; Wisconsin Central, 4,400; St. Paul, 3,800; Northern Pacific preferred, 3,400; Missouri Pacific, 3,200; and Chesapeake and Ohio common, 2,000. This left only 30,000 shares to represent the whole forenoon's business in over fifty other of the listed stocks. In the afternoon the market was very dull and heavy, and the lowest prices of the day were made about 2:30 o'clock, at which time Lackawanna sold at 135¾; Reading at 39¾, Union Pacific at 65¾, and Missouri Pacific at 73¾. There was a slight recovery before the close, which left nearly all stocks a small fraction higher than they closed yesterday.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent, last loan 3, closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet and firm at 482¾ for 60-day bills and 487 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 206,467 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 17,280; Louisville and Nashville, 28,922; Missouri Pacific, 3,420; Reading, 15,700; St. Paul, 5,320; Union Pacific, 3,925; Western Union, 3,300.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 13	Closing Feb. 12
Alton	150	134	133	134	
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	5,855	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝
Atchison	610	33¼	33	33	33⅛
Am. Cable	100	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102½
C., B. & Q.	1,000	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	107⅜
Canada So.	1,125	54	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
Canadian Pacific	200	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75
Ches. & Ohio	3,485	24	23¾	24	23¾
Do 1st pfd	200	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61
Do 2d pfd	400	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	41¼
Con. Gas	314	96¾	96½	96½	96¼
Col. Coal & I.	1,700	50⅛	49⅜	50	49⅝
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	700	48	47	48	
C. W. & Balto.	150	3⅛	3	3⅛	
C. & E. Illinois	16	28¾	28¾	28¾	27¾
Chic. Gas Trust	7,480	48	46¾	46⅞	47¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,110	70¾	69¾	69¾	69⅝
Do pfd	100	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	97
D., L. & W.	17,280	136⅝	135¾	135⅞	136⅛
Del. & Hud.	287	151	151	151	151
D. T. & Ft. W.	28	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
Erie	300	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝
Do pfd	300	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	
E. T. & Ga., 1st pfd.	300	74	73	74	73⅞
Do 2d pfd	400	23⅜	23	23⅜	23⅜
E. & T. H.	100	107	107	107	
Hocking Valley	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅛
H. & T. C.	100	4	4	4	
K. & Des.	57	7	7	7	7
Lake Shore	800	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Louis. & N.	28,444	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝
Long Island	300	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	89
L. E. & W.	300	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Do pfd	400	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
Lead Trust	4,085	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Mo. Pacific	3,325	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	73⅞
Minn. & St. L.	100	7	7	7	
Manhattan	2,000	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Mobile & Ohio	600	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
N. Y. & N.	500	25	25	25	
Northwestern	718	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞	109⅜
Do pfd	100	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜
New England	1,450	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Northern Pacific	500	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Do pfd	2,970	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	74⅜
New York Cent.	35	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
N. Y., S. & W. pfd.	100	30	30	30	
O. S. L.	680	51⅛	51	51	51⅛
Oregon Trans.	1,000	36⅛	35⅛	36	36⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	500	100	100	100	
Ont. & W.	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Pacific Mail	535	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝
Peo., D. & E.	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Rio Ro. pfd.	170	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
Reading	15,700	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	40⅛
Rich. Term.	1,285	22⅛	21⅞	22	22
Do pfd	100	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	
Rock Island	3,800	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞
South. Pacific	700	33⅛	33	33	32⅞
St. Paul	5,720	69	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝
St. P., M. & M.	1,400	113⅛	112⅞	112⅞	113½
St. L. & S. F.	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Do pfd	225	38½	38⅜	38½	38
Do 1st pfd	800	90	90	90	
St. L., Ark. & T.	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Sugar Trust	55,203	66⅛	63⅝	64⅞	63⅛
Texas Pacific	750	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	21
Tenn. Coal	1,750	84	82⅞	84	83⅛
Union Pacific	4,125	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	65⅝
T. A. A. & N. M.	800	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
W. & L. E. pfd	400	69⅛	69	69⅛	69⅛
Wabash pfd	450	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
West. Union	3,300	84⅛	84	84⅛	84⅛
Wis. Central	5,400	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	30⅛
Whisky Trust	15	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams ..... 153 | Fargo 140
American ..... 115 | United States 85

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg. ..... 123 | U. S. 4½s, reg. 103¾
U. S. 4s, coup. ..... 123 | U. S. 4½s, coup. 104½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

55 West N Bk 97
2000 A&D 1st 98
4000 C S 1st gtd 108
7000 C & O cn5s 100¾
10000 CO&SW 2d ..... 81@82½
2000 CB&Q5s s f 107½
2000 CP&SL 5s ..... 94@94½
26000 CRI&P5scp 105⅝
5000 CRI&P 6s cp 130¼
10000 CHV&T5s 78
63000 D&RG 4s 77⅜
20000 DSS&A 5s 92⅞
3000 E&TH 1st—Mt V Div 114
1000 FtW&D1st 104⅛
1000 GC&SF 1st 120
2000 Int&GN1st 111⅜
3000 I&GNcp 6s 77
7000 Jeff RR 1st 105
30000 L&Ncl tr5s ..... 107⅞@108⅛
6000 L&N gm6s 114⅛
1000 L&N—NF&S1st 102½
1000 L&N—P&A 1st 107½
3000 MetEl 1st 113¼
5000 M&SP1-H&DD7s 123
2000 M&SP1st—LacD ..... 111¾@112
23000 MK&T gn 5s trst ..... 65¼@66
50800 MK&T gn 6s 76⅛
64000 MK&Tgn6s trst ..... 75@76⅛
30000 MK&T bd rights ..... ⅜
1000 Mo Pa 3d 115
13000 M & O gm 64⅛
2000 M&E 1st 146⅛
1000 M & E 2d 106⅛
1000 NYEl 1st 114½
1000 NY&N 2d 4s 55
3000 N&W-ClinchV D 101⅛
8000 NPa 1st cp ..... 115@115⅛
2000 NPa 2d cp 114½
5000 N W s f 6s cp 117
1000 NW con 142⅜
8000 NYO&W 1st 113⅜
6000 OR&N 1st 111
1000 P&R 3d pfd 41
3000 P&W 1st 80⅛
10000 R&D Equipt ..... 89⅛@89½
3000 R&D 6s 117
1000 RW & O1st 116
18000 SLA&T 1st x cp ..... 88¼@88⅛
7000 StLA&T 2d 25⅛
11000 SPM&M1st con 6s redd to 4½s 102
1000 SA&AP1st 6s 1886 ..... 88⅛
15000 TC&R6s—BD 1st ..... 102⅞@103
1000 T P 1st 5s 92⅛
20000 TPac 2d inc ..... 39⅞@39⅞
3000 WabRR1st ..... 103½@103⅜
5000 WabRR 2d ..... 82¼@82½
5000 WS gtd 4s reg 105½
5000 WUCol Tr 5s 101⅜
21000 WCCo inc ..... 59⅞@60

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10 West NatBk 97⅛
1000 AC&P 1st 96
20000 A&P inc ..... 12⅛@12⅛
13000 CB&Q deb 5s ..... 104@104⅛
2000 CRI&P5scp 105⅝
2000 D&RGImp5s 82½
10000 DSoS&A 6s ..... 92⅛@92⅜
15000 FtW&D1st ..... 104⅜@104½
10000 GC&SF gld 6s trst 77⅜
10000 L&N col trst 5s 108½
3000 L&N trst bd 6s 111½
2000 LSL&T1st 98
2000 MetEl 1st 113⅜
3000 MLS&W Ex 5s 102⅜
6000 MK&Tgn 5s trst 66
15000 MK&T gn 6s 76⅜
21000 M K&T con7s 113¼
20000 M&KT bd rights ..... ⅜
15000 M&O gm 64⅛
5000 NC&StL con 109
5000 NW s f 5s cp 109½
20000 NW s f db 5s 110⅜
5000 NYO&W con 5s ..... 96½@97⅛
11000 OI&W1streg ctfs 88⅛
6000 OSL& Ucon 94
2000 PofMo2d 102⅛
10000 PennCo 4½ cp 109⅛
2000 P&AC inc ..... 40½@40⅜
9000 R&A 2d-DM ctfs 37½
2000 R&D deb 103
7000 R &WP Tm tr 6s 99⅛
5000 RW&O con 112
10000 SL&SF 2d-ClassC 112⅜
8000 StLA&T 1st ex cp 88
20000 ShenV g m tr 53
2000 SPa of Ari 1st 106⅛
10000 Tex Pa 1st 5s 92⅛
2000 T&O C 1st 103⅛
9000 TP&W 4s 76½
5000 TStL &K C 1st 98⅛
6000 Un El 1st 108
2000 UPa s f 116⅛
6000 WabRR1st ..... 103⅛@103⅜
2000 Wab RR 2d 82⅜
1000 WNY&P1st 95
23000 WCCo 1st 98⅛
20000 WisCCo inc 60

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

126 WestNatB 97
2000 CPa gld 6s of '97 113
1000 C Pa 1st of '98 ..... 114⅛
11000 CB&Q 7s ..... 126⅜@126⅜
2000 C&EIll ..... 97½@98
3000 CRI&P 5s cp 105⅛
500 C&P 4th mtg 103¼
500 D&SC 2d D 108
1000 EL&BS 6s 102⅜
2000 LacledeGCStL1st 85½
4000 Met El 1st 113
10000 MK&T gn 6s 76½
7000 MK&T gn 6s trst ..... 75¼@75½
56000 MK&Tbd rights ..... ⅜
10000 M U T 6s 102
1000 N Y El 1st 114⅛
5000 NY&N 2d 4s 56
4000 NYO&W1st 113⅛
2000 OT 6s 105⅛
10000 P&R 2d pfd 49⅛
50000 P&R 3d pfd ..... 40½@40⅜
5000 P&R g m 4s 86⅛
1000 StL&SF2d—ClassC 112⅜
1000 SPM&M 1st 111½
10000 StA&AP 1st 6s 1886 ..... 88⅛
5000 SoP of C 1st cn 5s 102⅛
5000 TC&R 6s—B D 1st 102
10000 Tex P 2d 32⅛
5000 TP&W 4s 77
2000 TStL&KC1st 99
1000 VMid g m 87
14000 WS gtd 4s 105⅛
19000 WU Col Tr 5s 101½
5000 Wis Cent Co inc 60
1000 WisCCo 1st 98⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,400	33¼	33¼	33	33
Bell Telephone	65	222½	223	222½	222½
C., B. & Q.	1,700	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
Ill. Steel	350	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Mexican Cent.	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Sugar Trust	17,500	64	66⅛	63⅝	64⅞
Thom'n & Ho'st'n	56	54	54	54	54
Union Pacific	1,200	65	66⅛	65⅛	65⅞
Wis. Central	550	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Do pfd	250	59⅛	60	59⅛	60

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 N Eng 7s ..... 126⅛ | 1000 K C F S & M 6s 115
5000 Atch inc ..... 54⅛@55 | 55000 Wis. C. inc ..... 59⅛@60⅛
10000 Do 4s ..... 83⅛ | 1000 K M B 5s 100
15000 Mex Cent 4s 70

Money at the clearing house is 5@6 per cent, call loans are 5½@7 per cent, and time paper is 4½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—The market closed unsettled; Pennsylvania, 54⅛@54⅜c; Reading, 20@20 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 52⅜@52⅝; Reading general 4s, 86@86⅛; Reading 1st pref., 63⅜@63⅝; Reading 2d pref., 50@50½; Reading 3d pref., 40⅜@40⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Consols closed at 97 7-16 for money and 97 11-16 for the account.

Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 34⅛; Canadian Pacific, 77; Illinois Central, 119 ex-dividend; Mexican ordinary, 37⅛; St. Paul common, 70⅝; New York Central, 108⅜; Pennsylvania, 56; Reading, 20⅜; Mexican Central 4s, 72⅜.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £79,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £957,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is now 46.87 per cent. Bar silver, 43⅝d per ounce.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 90c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,125,000f gold and a decrease of 750,000f silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mining quotations: Amador, $1.00; Aspen, $7.00; Caledonia B. H., $1.65; Commonwealth, $3.00; Comstock t. bd., $30.00; Comstock t. scrip, $30.00; Deadwood T., $1.50; El Cristo, $1.50; Gould & Curry $1.25; Hale & Norcross, $2.80; Horn Silver, $2.85; Ontario, $37.50; Savage, $1.45; Sierra Nevada, $1.80; Small Hopes, $1.00; Sutter Creek, $1.25.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, with less doing except in the case of oats. That market was active and unusually heavy, a break being started by a supposed selling for a man believed to be long to an enormous extent. The weather was still of the balmy order, with no signs of a winter temperature nor even a prediction of it. In fact the prophets have grown wary of promising cold, seeing that they have made numerous failures in that direction in the last two or three months.

A man in the country writes that he believes something like 8,000,000 bu oats could be counted as stored up within a radius of fifty miles in his section. The crop of oats last year was tremendously large as compared with preceding ones, and the price has been so low that it has not paid to send them to market except from the smaller distances.

It may seem strange to many that 78c for May wheat should lie in the ceiling instead of the ground floor. But the market bumped against that figure yesterday as if it were an acknowledged maximum.

"Edible tallow" is a new term in the market. The material so designated commands a premium of ¼@⅜c over the ordinary grade, which is now quotable at about 4c at wholesale.

Private wheat cables were weak. It would be a wonder if it were not so, in view of the heaviness that has reigned supreme here for several days past. An experienced man in the trade says he believes the Liverpool market would be strong if we had even kept steady, but it would be foolish for European buyers to put prices up on themselves when there is no occasion for it. And they are encouraged now to hold off by advices of men on this side of the water who tell them they can buy still more cheaply if they wait a little longer.

Ocean freight rates were quoted ¼c higher, and the fact was cited as not affording much comfort to those who have hoped that a sharp decline in rates would occur before the end of this month.

An elevator man in this city was quoted as saying he would be willing to carry cash oats for nothing. But the reporter did not say for how long the service would be performed.

Detroit sends word that receipts of wheat are increasing there, owing to an improvement in the country roads and the fact that interior millers are not now able to pay current prices for the grain, because of the paucity of orders for flour.

Some of the local wheat scalpers were comparing notes and seemed inclined to think it is about time to operate for an up-turn in wheat. They said about all the prominent longs had been forced out during the recent decline, and that there is now comparatively little inducement to bear it further. But the subsequent course of the market showed it was not quite ready to act out their improvised program.

New York reported 56,000 bu wheat and 272,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 166,000 bu corn for European ports.

The Rio *News* says it is assured that for the crop of Rio coffee this season 2,500,000 bags is a full estimate, which with 3,500,000 bags for Santos gives a total supply of about 6,000,000 bags.

Kansas manufactured 547,294 brls and 19,056 tons of salt last year.

The Canadian Government has refused to abolish the duty on corn imported for the use of distillers.

The production of anthracite coal during last month was 2,446,776 tons, being 319,966 tons less than for the same month last year.

Both corn and wheat sold yesterday at the lowest point yet reached on the crop. The latter sold 10⅜c below the price of Oct. 10, from which the market was turned down by the Washington crop estimate. It is remarked that the effects of that document have been felt now for four months.

Reports from Central Illinois say that all the corn-cribs at country stations are full and that the railroads cannot furnish cars fast enough to carry the grain away. The pressure there, as in other States further West, is heavy, and that is what keeps prices down.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in rather better demand, but the market was not active and far from being firm. Quotations were nominally unchanged, but probably were shaded in some cases to meet the views of buyers.

Wheat was comparatively tame. It opened with an easy feeling, as the continuance of fine weather here and lower cables formed an offset to the widespread idea that it is about time for the market to "do better." It was chiefly supported during the first hour by purchasing against privileges. Then it improved on buying by Schwartz, with news of a fair export demand at the seaboard and a hint that cash wheat here was found to be strong when some bids were made for it by an intending shipper. But the resulting advance was soon lost under liberal selling by brokers believed to be acting for Pardridge, followed by rumors that some exporters were reselling in New York, while closing cables were weak. On this Schwartz led in the selling, and Pardridge turned buyer at the decline. May opened unchanged at 77⅝c bid, sold at 77⅞c, advanced to 78c, and broke to 77c, closing at 77⅛c bid, with this month at about 74⅛c and June at 77⅜c. No. 2 in store was nominal at 1¾@2c discount from May for red winter and 2½@2¾c discount for spring, 5,000 bu of the latter selling at 75c. Free on board sales of No. 3 red winter were at 66@75c, No. 3 spring at 60@74c, and No. 4 do at 50@63c. Total cash sales, 29 cars and 5,000 bu.

Corn was firmer, a few buying orders for May and July being in hand at the opening, while the offerings were smaller in volume, which fact induced some covering by local shorts. But estimates of larger arrivals for today and sympathy with the down turn in wheat made sellers more confident, and prices broke off in spite of the report of a good export demand in New York. There was an improved shipping demand here, but the cash market closed weak in sympathy with futures. May opened unchanged at 30⅛c, improved to 30½c asked, and fell off to 30⅛c at the close, with this month relatively weaker at 28c, the lowest point touched yet, March at 28⅜c and June at 30⅝c. August sold at 31½@31⅝c. In store and to go there sold at 28½@28⅝c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, and 26c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 22½@25c for No. 4 mixed, and 26½@29c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales about 166 cars and 35,000 bu.

Oats were unsettled, with a large business transacted at a lower range of prices, these touching the lowest point on the crop with the exception of cash lots, for while these were weak the interest centered in deferred deliveries. The opening was nearly steady, with May at 21½@21⅝c and selling up to 21⅝@21⅞c; the highest figures called out increased offerings, and the weakness was intensified by a current belief that Pardridge was unloading a part of his holdings through brokers in spite of his apparent moderate buying. The month named turned downward, with a large business at 21½c down to 21⅛c, where it closed, or ⅜c net decline. Bryant sold largely, placing a half million with Hess and W. P. Harvey at 21⅛c. Among other sellers were receiving houses, Warner and Bailey, with Hutchinson said to be a heavy buyer and Mason buying at the close. Receipts and estimates for today were liberal, and February was dull around 20⅛c. June sold at 21⅝@21⅞c and closed at 20⅝@20⅞c. No. 2 cash sold at 20⅛@20⅜c and samples were in large supply, ruling tame and heavy. Free on board sales were at 21⅛@21⅝c for No. 3 white, 20⅛@21c for No. 2, and 23⅝@24c for No. 2 white and barley oats. Total cash sales about 147 cars.

Rye was quiet but steadier, with May selling at 44⅛@44⅜c, the outside being ⅜c advance, and the close tame at 44⅛c bid. Receipts and cash offerings were small, and there was a slightly better inquiry on shipping account, with some rye said to be loading into vessels. No. 2 regular sold at a former figure of 42c, and free on board at 45c, with No. 3 samples going at 38@38c. Total cash sales, 6 cars. Barley offerings were rather small, nor was there much demand, with local maltsters apparently well supplied and consequently indifferent. The market was dull and only steady, with trade mainly in Iowa grown. Free on board lots sold at 28@29c for No. 4, and 38@58c for No. 3; a few cars good to fancy Northwestern sold at 40@52c.

Provisions were slow, but firm in sympathy with hogs, the quality of the arrivals of which were reported to be "not so good," though they commanded better prices. Not much stuff was offered. There was some buying of pork by Logan and Walker, the selling being done by Hutchinson and Baldwin. Pork opened 2½c higher at $9.95 for May, sold at $9.92½, and improved to $10.00 at the close, with the same bid for June, and this month nominal at $9.70. Lard closed the same as the previous day at $5.92 for May after having sold at the split above that figure, and $7.80 was bid for this month, being an improvement of 2½c. Ribs were steady at $4.85 for May, with 2½c premium for June and $5.75 asked for this month. Cash sales included 750 tcs lard at $5.80; 75 tcs cured hams, 16 lbs, at 8⅛c; 50 tcs S. P. California hams, loose, at 4⅞c; and 90 brls beef hams at $12.50.

Transactions included 120 brls No. 2 tallow at $3.45.

Millstuffs averaged steady, though the market was quiet, with light offerings noted. Bran sold at $9.00@9.50 and middlings at $10.00.

Flaxseed sold sparingly at a former figure of $1.38 for No. 1 on track and for May $1.43 was bid, but no sellers appeared, nor was there any interest of consequence present. Receipts were limited to 6 cars, and the out-inspection was a little larger, with 1,442 bu shipped to the East. Timothy seed was devoid of feature, with trading confined to cash lots. These were in ample supply, though not large, with fair country seed going at a former range of $1.18@1.21, prime to choice being salable at $1.23@1.30. Futures were quite inactive, with March held at about $1.30 and salable at ⅛@1c below that. Clover-seed was dull, with March nominally $3.37, and $2.50@3.35 paid for cash lots of poor to choice seed.

The street produce markets were moderately active, with about the usual volume of business recorded at prices much as the recent average. The position of the butter market is but little better than that of a month ago, though the dullness is perhaps less intense, with the mild improvement chiefly in the finer grades suitable for table use. These move out with fair readiness at steady prices, while cellars and ice-houses still show large lines of held stock, parts of which are so poor in quality that sales can be effected only at the low range of 5@6½c. Cheese and eggs ruled quiet but fully steady, green fruits were in demand, and potatoes wanted when choice, with other varieties of vegetables plentiful. Turpentine was 1c higher, at 48c.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 13.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 12.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 13.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 12.
Western.				
Chicago	12,908	12,248	16,456	19,627
Milwaukee	5,500	18,850	....	1,650
St. Louis	9,000	15,000	6,000	2,000
Toledo	5,658	3,127	4,481	4,180
Detroit	4,851	3,490	2,420	632
Peoria	3,500	6,000	2,000	2,000
Minneapolis	77,880	58,620	7,900	12,200
Duluth	16,649	19,053	3,657	....
Total	135,946	136,458	42,944	42,242
Eastern.				
New York	14,850	12,100	....	....
Philadelphia	1,062	7,847	3,798	1,721
Baltimore	8,297	19,837	....	31,960
Total	24,209	39,784	3,798	33,681
Grand total	160,155	166,242	46,742	75,923
Same days 1889	143,870	180,208	128,807	79,456

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	....	7	3	10
Spring wheat	8	11	12	31
Corn	45	168	138	351
Oats	93	90	....	183
Rye	5	5	....	10
Barley	....	41	14	55
Total	151	322	167	640

Inspected out: 13,994 bu wheat, 30,214 bu corn, 200 bu oats, and 628 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 37 cars of wheat, 391 cars corn, 196 cars oats, and 26,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, brls	11,889	7,839	9,453	7,998
Wheat, bu	12,908	25,213	16,456	29,789
Corn, bu	198,218	130,486	177,902	135,167
Oats, bu	116,909	196,115	182,941	92,221
Rye, bu	7,564	4,165	2,113	5,250
Barley, bu	65,614	20,287	42,144	33,405
Grass seed, lbs	112,259	275,040	228,641	47,230
Flaxseed, bu	9,560	8,250	4,395	1,130
Broom corn, lbs	25,310	35,600	34,717	89,017
Cheese, lbs	170,030	84,410	92,025	89,015
Butter, lbs	244,456	270,115	184,889	198,156
Hides, lbs	563,815	490,965	1,573,100	634,280
Wool, lbs	30,780	4,250	85,000	36,090

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
May	$ 77⅝	$ 77 @ 78	$ 77⅛
July	76⅝	75⅞@ 76⅝	75⅞
CORN.			
May	30⅛	30⅛@ 30⅜	30⅛
July	31⅛	31 @ 31⅛	31
OATS.			
May	21⅝	21⅛@ 21⅞	21⅛
July	21⅛	20⅝@ 21⅛	20⅞
MESS PORK.			
March	$ 9.70	$ ...... @	$ 9.75
May	9.92½	9.92½@10.00	10.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
March	$ 5.80	$ 5.80 @ 5.82½	$ 5.82½
May	5.95	5.95 @ 5.97½	5.95
SHORT RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 4.75	$ 4.72½@ 4.75	$ 4.72½
May	4.85	4.85 @ 4.87½	4.85

The following were the last buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	May.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.03⅛	$ 1.06⅛	$ 93⅛
No. 2 corn	34	35⅜	....
No. 2 oats	25	27⅜	....
Mess pork	11.00	11.22½	....
Lard	6.55	6.65	....

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Fresh makes of butter are selling fairly well when fine in flavor, and arrivals answering this description are taken about as quickly as offered, while medium and low grades are dull. Quotations: Choice Western creamery, 23@25½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 26@26½c; fair to good, 21@22c; good to fine dairies, 18@22c; rolls, 9@11c; packing stock, 5@9c.

The receipts and exports of butter at New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Feb. 10	29,479	302,417
Same week 1889	26,931	405,216
Since May 1, 1889	1,752,484	16,312,877
Same time last year	1,501,051	7,144,092

CHEESE—No special change was reported, with a fair home trade in fine full creams at recent prices. The market was firm in tone, with best Young Americas in rather light supply. Quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9⅝c per lb; do twins, 9½@9⅝c; Young Americas, 10⅝c; 1-lb skims, 7½@8½c; low grades, 3@7c; Swiss No. 1, 9½@10½c; brick, full cream, 8½@9½c.

The receipts and exports of cheese at New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Feb. 10	12,387	443,209
Same week, 1889	8,816	281,319
Since May 1, 1889	1,840,266	70,073,670
Same time last year	1,874,108	67,415,848

EGGS—A quiet but steady trade was reported, with fresh laid held at 14c per doz in a jobbing way; single cases usually went at a slight premium.

GAME—Sales were chiefly of ducks, which were plentiful and cheap, with other kinds of game neglected. Mallard and redhead ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz; do teal, $1.75@2.00; small do, $1.25@1.50; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; bear saddles, 10@12c; rabbits, 25@50c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges are in liberal supply, including both foreign and domestic, with receipts from California increasing; a fair trade was recorded, with other fruits not essentially changed. Apples—Good to choice Northern spy, Baldwin, and greenings, $3.25@3.75 per brl in car-lots; common varieties, $2.25@3.00; fine to fancy eating apples, ex-store, $4.25@5.00; bell and cherry cranberries, $9.00 per brl; bugles, $10.00@11.00; Florida oranges $2.75@3.75 per box; Valencias, $4.25@4.75; Messina lemons, $4.00@5.00.

HAY—The liberal offerings included more or less damaged hay which met with slow sale, while choice lots were quiet but steady. Transactions were: On track—1 car No. 3 timothy at $8.00; 16 cars upland prairie at $5.50@7.50. Receipts, 511 tons; shipments, 109 tons.

HIDES—No change occurred, with a fair demand at the quotations: Green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3⅜@4c; No. 1 calf, 4½@5c; No. 2 do, 3⅜c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

POTATOES—While receipts are not large the offerings from day to day are ample and the market only steady, with a large part of the supply common in quality, sales covering a wide range. Quotations: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 40@42c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 38@41c; rose, 36@40c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 30@35c.

POULTRY—There was not much animation in the market, with live fowls inclined to dullness. Dressed turkeys were relatively steadier than anything else, prices showing little change anywhere. Quotations were: Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 7½@8½c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 12½@13c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 7@8½c; live fowls salable at 1@2c discount.

VEGETABLES—Offerings of fresh vegetables from the South were more than ample and prices showed little change, with old onions firmly held. Quotations were: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; cabbages, $5.00@8.00 per 100; celery, 25@35c per doz; onions, $3.25@3.75 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 25@30c per bu; cucumbers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; lettuce, $2.75@3.25 per brl; radishes, 30@35c per doz; spinach, 75c@$1.00 per box.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 10	12,444	158	21,031	8,851
Tuesday, Feb. 11	8,180	241	33,150	7,070
Wednesday, Feb. 12	14,372	430	36,688	8,954
Thursday, Feb. 13	15,000	200	28,500	8,000
Total	49,996	1,029	119,549	32,875
Last week	51,487	947	90,061	27,679
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 10	4,451	95	9,520	2,072
Tuesday, Feb. 11	3,274	2	11,757	3,039
Wednesday, Feb. 12	6,185	123	13,393	3,292
Thursday, Feb. 13	5,500	100	14,000	3,000
Total	19,410	320	48,679	11,403
Last week	20,952	112	26,914	11,364

Most of the hogs shipped from Chicago this week went to Boston and New York. A large number, however, went to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, Buffalo, Cleveland, New Haven, Worcester, and Brooklyn. Some also went to Canada.

Today's (Thursday's) receipts are estimated at 28,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 28,619 hogs, 6,676 cattle, and 7,776 sheep one week ago, and 25,605 hogs, 9,758 cattle, and 4,314 sheep one year ago.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago thus far this week, 119,549, against 90,061 last week and 115,516 the corresponding four days last year.

Yesterday's arrivals of hogs were largely of medium weights. Good light and "good" 300-lb heavy were comparatively scarce.

Thus far this week Chicago packers and butchers purchased 62,500 hogs and shippers 49,000. The corresponding four days last week shippers took less than 27,000 and one year ago 32,467.

Kingan & Co. and other packers of Indianapolis have been buying hogs at St. Louis this week.

Receipts of horses for the first half of this week footed up 1,221 against 866 one week ago and 901 the corresponding three days last year.

A speculator said: "I carried over 70,000 lbs of hogs from Wednesday, and the best bid for them for that day was $3.80, but I sold them today for $3.95 per 100 lbs."

Receipts of hogs at Kansas City and Omaha yesterday aggregated 8,200, against 11,400 one week ago and 14,000 the corresponding day last year. Both markets ruled about 5c higher than Wednesday's prices.

The receipts of hogs at the ten leading packing points yesterday aggregated 52,400, against 64,150 Wednesday, 49,000 Thursday of last week, and 52,600 the corresponding day last year. Receipts for the first four days of the week 218,350, against 193,400 one week ago and 232,200 the corresponding four days last year.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle yesterday were large, but a good demand prevailed from all sources. The feeling was weak, but prices were without noteworthy change, although some salesmen quoted poor to fancy steers 5@10c lower. Exporters bought freely and Eastern shippers had liberal orders. Dressed-beef men and other local buyers purchased freely and a good clearance was made. The quality of the offerings was again rather common. Less than half a dozen loads sold above $4.60—in fact, outside of 16 1,549-lb steers at $5.20, the highest price obtained was $4.75, owing to the scarcity of real choice beeves. Steers averaging 940@1,651 lbs sold at $3.00@4.70, chiefly at $3.40@3.60 for 1,050@1,300-lb averages, and $4.10@4.50 for 1,350@1,500-lb averages. Some extra 1,191-lb steers sold at $4.70, and 1,165-lb steers at $3.15, showing the difference in the quality. Some 1,521-lb Texas bulls sold to an exporter at $2.40, and native bulls averaging 1,400@1,900 lbs to exporters at $2.75@3.75. Corn-fed Texas steers averaging 983@1,077 lbs sold at $3.30@3.35. Most of the native cows sold at $2.15@2.60. Stock cattle firmly held, with sales at $2.40@3.50, largely at $2.90@3.25. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$5.20@5.35
Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs	4.35@5.10
Fair to good, 1,150@1,350 lbs	3.40@4.40
Common steers	2.90@3.30
Fancy cows and heifers	2.70@3.10
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.45@2.60
Poor to fancy bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.25@3.20
Stockers and feeders	2.30@3.50

HOGS—The general hog market yesterday was stronger and higher. The best grades ruled 5c higher, in many instances common to fair grades sold that much higher. Packers and shippers' "droves" cost 2@5c higher. The proportion of heavy hogs on sale was smaller, while the medium weights were more plentiful. Packers and shippers took 2,000 more than the fresh arrivals, but at the close 8,000 remained in the pens. The number carried over from Wednesday figured up about 10,000. Light grades sold at $3.85@4.10, bulk at $3.95@4.05, heavy, $3.75@4.05, chiefly at $3.87½@3.95; mixed $3.80@4.00, principally at $3.87½@3.95. Packers bought quite a good many heavy at $4.00.

SHEEP—The offerings and demand were evenly balanced yesterday and prices ruled steady. The quality was only fair. Some 81-lb Texas sold at $3.00. Westerns averaging 95@127 lbs sold at $5.00@5.50. Native sheep averaging 68@130 lbs sold at $3.75@6.25, largely at $5.25@5.75. Lambs averaging 72@103 lbs sold at $5.00@6.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts, 25 car-loads for exportation alive, 26 car-loads for home trade slaughterers direct, and 1 car-load for the market. No trading in beef cattle. Firm but slow for dressed beef at 5¼@7¼c per lb for sides. Exports today, 46 beeves and 65 sheep. Today's cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 12@13½c per lb for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef in good demand at 9¼@9¾c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 34 head; nearly nominal, but steady at 5@8½c per lb for veals and at 2¾@3c for grassers.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,600; reported firm at $5.00@7.25 per 100 lbs for lambs and at $4.50@6.50 for sheep.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; no sales on the live weight; nominally steady at $4.15@4.55 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 300; market steady; good to fancy steers, $4.30@5.00; fair to good do, $3.40@4.40; stockers and feeders, $1.90@3.35; range steers, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 3,200; market strong; fair to choice heavy, $3.80@3.95; packing grades, $3.80@4.00; light, fair to best, $3.85@4.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 900; market strong; fair to choice, $4.40@5.40; lambs, $5.00@6.40.

OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700. Market opened slow and dragging, with sales a shade lower on everything except the best steers and stockers and feeders; good 1,100 to 1,300 lb, $3.30@4.00; fair to good cows, $1.50@2.10; good to choice cows, $2.00@3.25; feeders, strong; prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb beeves, $3.90@4.50; $2.65@3.25; stockers, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.50@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400. Opened active at a shade advance and closed strong at 5c up; all sold. Light, $3.67½@3.75; heavy, $3.70@3.77½; mixed, $3.62½@3.72½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,600; shipments, 3,700; market weak and 10c lower; steers, $3.30@4.90; cows, $1.80@2.55; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,800; shipments, 1,100; market steady to 5c higher; all grades, $3.72½@3.80; bulk, $3.75@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 1,000; market steady; good to choice lambs and muttons, $3.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.25.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; shipments, 450; market active.

HOGS—Receipts, 200; market steady, with quotations unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork—Is in fair demand; prime mess Eastern, 54s 6d, steady; do Western, 45s, firm. Lard—Demand poor; spot and February, 31s 9d, dull; March and April, 32s, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 11½d, steady; do spring, 7s 3½d, steady. Flour—Is in fair demand at 10s 3d, steady. Corn—Demand poor for spot and good for futures; spot, February, March and April, 3s 3¾d, easy.

COTTON—Steady but quiet; sales, 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,900 American.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—COTTON—Was still active and advanced 13@15 points, closing at a net advance of 11@13 points on this crop and 2@5 points on the next. The close was steady after sales of 133,500 bales. February closed at 11.20@11.22c; March, 11.23@11.25c; April, 11.27c; May, 11.31@11.32c; June, 11.36@11.37c.

COFFEE—Was dull and 5@10 points lower, closing barely steady.

WHEAT—Was less active and ⅛@⅜c lower. Cash sales 3,000 bu No. 1 hard for milling at 94c delivered and 3 loads of ungraded red on private terms. It was reported that from 3 to 4 loads had been taken for export. No. 2 red was quoted at 84⅛@85c in elevator.

CORN—Advanced slightly, but later declined ⅛c, with liberal transactions. Cash sales, 280,000 bu, including 28 loads for export; No. 2 mixed sold 35⅛@35⅜c in elevator; 37⅛c free on board from store, 36⅜@36⅝c for prompt and special February delivery; and 36⅝@37c for special March; No. 3 mixed at 34⅛c; ungraded mixed at 33@37c; and steamer mixed at 35⅛@35⅜c.

OATS—Were lower for options and firm on the spot. Cash sales of oats, 50,000 bu, at 27⅛@28c for No. 2 mixed and 28⅛@29c for No. 2 white, which were especially firm.

BUTTER—27@28½c.

CHEESE—10⅛@10⅜c.

EGGS—13⅛@13c; limed, 10⅛@12c.

SUGAR—Raw was firm and fairly active. Refined was in fair demand and firmer. Cut loaf and crushed, 7⅛c; powdered, 6⅝c; granulated, 6⅜c; mold A, 6⅝c; cubes, 6⅝c; standard A, 6⅛c; off A, 5⅞@5 15-16c; confectioners' A, 6⅛c; white extra C, 5 15-16@6 1-16c; yellow do, 5⅛@5⅝c; yellow, 4⅝@5⅛c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 8,029 pkgs; exports, 2,068 brls, 22,898 sacks. Weak, moderately active. Sales, 17,650 brls.

DRY GOODS—The jobbing trade was making fair progress in development of spring trade, staple as well as patterned fabrics meeting with relatively good distribution. At first hands business was without much change. Goods continue salable as fast as received, but new demand continues conservative. There are no new accumulations, however, of importance, and the market tone rather gives a strength than otherwise. Woolens were in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong at $1.06⅜, but after the first sales became weak and declined to $1.05⅛, closing steady at $1.05⅝. Stock Exchange: Opening, $1.06⅜; highest, $1.07⅛; lowest $1.05⅛; closing, $1.05⅝. Consolidated Exchange: Opening, $1.06⅛; highest, $1.07; lowest, $1.06; closing, $1.05⅝. Total sales, 273,000 brls.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 13.—WHEAT—Receipts of wheat were 133 cars and shipments 13 cars. The demand was inactive from all sources. A few cars of hard were taken for shipment on original way bill at 78c, but the bulk of hard considerably under that for delivery. Millers said flour was dull and there was no money in wheat at the prices. Receipts in the country were rather larger, though not active. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, February and March, 76⅛c; May, 78⅛c; on track, 77⅛c; No. 1 Northern, February, 74⅛c; March, 75c; May, 76⅛c; on track, 75@76⅛c; No. 2 Northern, February, 72c; March, 73⅛c; May, 74c; on track, 74c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says:

There was a gain in the flour output last week, the figures being 115,880 brls—averaging 19,313 brls daily—against 103,150 brls the week before and 90,480 for the corresponding time in 1889. The mills are running even stronger this week, though in the face of the prevailing markets this will probably not last long. There were sixteen in motion yesterday, producing at the rate of 22,000 brls per 24 hours. Some of these, however, will not get in a full week's work and the average will doubtless fall below the figures named. An attempt was made last week to patch up the water pool, but it was without avail. The work of tearing down the old trestle work at the rear of the mills will begin next week, and from that on for two or three months the group of mills located on it will have to get along with curtailed shipping facilities. There is no improvement to report of the flour market. Few orders are coming in, and a good deal of the current production has to go into store. Prices are about the same, though not strong. The export trade is light, with offers gradually sinking. The direct exports of flour for the week were 30,880 brls, against 35,100 brls the preceding week. London quotations for 280 lbs c. i. f. are:

Patents, 30s 3d to 31s 3d; bakers, 22s 6d to 23s 6d; low grades, 11s 3d to 12s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for the last week were 609,730 bu, showing a small increase above either of the two preceding weeks. It is believed there will be as large a reduction in country elevator stocks during February as occurred during January. The stock of wheat in private elevators in Minneapolis Monday was 2,008,000 bu, a decrease of 82,000 bu for the week. Minneapolis and St. Paul decreased in public stocks 86,554 bu, making the decrease here in both public and private stocks 168,554 bu. Duluth in its stocks increased 41,565 bu, leaving a decrease in total stocks of wheat at terminal points in the Northwest of 126,989 bu. There were 112,760 bu wheat and 124,188 brls flour shipped from Minneapolis for the week ending Feb. 11.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 27@28c; firsts and extra firsts, 14@25c; extra imitation creamery, 19@20c; others, 13@18c; factory choice, 16c; others, 10@15c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 27@28c; extra firsts, 20@25c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@22c; low grades, 10@11c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 10¼@11c; choice New York, 11¼@12c; Western, 11@11¼c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 17@18c; firsts, 13@16c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 17@18c; Western, 15@16c; Michigan choice, 15@16c; Canadian, 13@15½c; Southern, 15c.

CORN—Quiet; high mixed nominal; steamer yellow, 40½@41c; steamer, 40c; good no grade, 40@38c.

OATS—Steady; clipped oats to arrive at 32@35c; with No. 2 white at 32½@34c; No. 3 white at 32@32½c, and No. 2 mixed at 31c; fancy at 34½@35c; clipped at 33@34½c for track lots; No. 2 white, 32¼@33¼c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31½@32c for track lots; low grades, 30@31c.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—WOOL—The Boston wool sales for the week have aggregated 2,821,200 lbs domestic and foreign, against 2,022,100 lbs for the corresponding week last year. Among the items were 136,800 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces X, XX, and XX and above, 31@34c; 32,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio 37c; 362,000 lbs Michigan X fleeces, 29@30c; 15,000 lbs No. 1 Michigan fleeces, 36c; 116,500 lbs combing and delaine fleeces, 33@40c; 15,000 lbs ⅜ unwashed combing, 29c; 511,000 lbs Territory, 14½@22½c; 61,000 lbs Eastern Oregon, 14@20c; 195,000 lbs Texas, 16@22½c; 110,000 lbs spring California, 13@19c; 25,000 lbs fall California, 11@15c; 186,700 lbs scoured, 37@40c; 755,000 lbs Australian, 35@42c.

The market for Ohio fine delaine is now 36c, while Michigan delaine can be had for 34@35c for a choice selection. No. 1 Ohio combing, which has maintained a strong position at 40c, is quite firm at 39@40c; and No. 1 Michigan combing is quiet at 38@39c. Of unwashed or unmerchantable there is little offered or on hand. Michigan fine unwashed we quote as 20@21c and Ohio at 21@22c. Much Michigan X wool is held in this market at 30c, with few buyers. The extremity of the market for Ohio XX and above is 34c; sales of this grade at 33½c. At 38c No. 1 Ohio clothing is dull, and at 36c for Michigan of familiar grade the quotation is nominal. Ohio is in limited request at 31@32c and for New York X the market is 29c for unwashed. Combings are neglected, particularly quarter-bloods, which are nominally quotable at 36c for Indiana and Maine grown staple; three-eighths from either of these States moves slowly at 29c.

Texas wools show nothing doing, save in fall wools on a scoured basis of 48@50c, scoured. Spring wools are scarce, 58@60c being the market for fine free and 55@58c for fine medium. The market for California wools is quiet. Pulled wools are draggy. B supers are the dullest of pulled wools; fair B's can be had at 40 cleaned, a better quality ranging as high as 43c. Combing pulled is slow of sale on account of slack demand from worsted people for all classes of stock.

DULUTH, MINN., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat at the opening was firm at last night's prices, and there was an advance of ⅛c, with a steadiness until about 12 o'clock, followed by a sharp break of ⅜c. Cash was neglected, but ⅛@⅜c off in sympathy with May. No. 1 hard closed at 76c, nominal; No. 1 Northern at 74⅛c, nominal; No. 2 Northern, 69⅛c, nominal. May wheat opened at 80⅛c, sold up to 80⅜c, broke in the last hour to 80c, where it closed; May No. 1 Northern closed at 77c, nominal. Cars on track: Wheat, 26.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,649 bu; corn, 330 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,657 bu; corn, 714 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Fancy grades scarce and firm; options dull and nominal. Rejected, 60@70c; fair to good milling wheat, 78@85c; prime to fancy Western, 87@92c; very choice ungraded in grain depot, 91½c; No. 2 red, February, 78¾@80¼c; March, 80@80½c; April, 81¼@82c; May, 82¼@83c. Corn—Car-lots moderately active at steady prices; futures firm. No. 4 mixed, in grain depot, 32c; steamer, in export elevator, at 35c; and do, for local trade, 36@36½c; No. 2 mixed and high mixed, in grain depot and Twentieth Street Elevator, 37c, quoted in export elevator at 36@36½c; No. 2 mixed, February, 36½@36¾c; March, 36@36½c; April, 36¼@36¾c; May, 36¾@37c. Oats—Car-lots firm; No. 2 white, 30½c. Futures quiet, but steady; No. 2 white, February, 29¾@29½c; March, 28¾@29c; April, 28¾@29c; May, 28¾@29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 152,200 bu; oats, 7,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,800 bu; corn, 130,700 bu; oats, 11,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat still lower; No. 2 red, cash, 75⅜c; May closed 78c asked; June, 76⅜c asked; July, 73⅛c; August, 73⅛c, nominal. Corn better; No. 2 mixed, cash, 25⅛c; February closed at 25⅛c asked; May, 26⅛c bid; August, 27⅛c asked. Oats, nothing done; cash, 21c bid; May closed at 21c bid.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet; demand light and prices nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 220,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 255,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and February, 80⅛c; March, 81@81⅛c; May, 83⅛@83⅜c. Corn—Western firmer; mixed, spot and February, 35⅛c; March, 36⅛@36⅜c; April, 36⅛@36⅜c; May, 36⅛c bid; June, 36⅛@36⅜c; July, 37⅛c bid; steamer, 34⅛@35c. Oats firm; Western white, 29⅛@31c; do mixed, 27⅛@29c; graded No. 2 white, 30@31c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 184,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 424,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat active, lower; cash, 77c; May, 80⅛c; July, 77⅜c; August, 77⅛c. Corn dull; cash, 30c; May, 31⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 22⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, steady; cash, $3.37½; February and March, $3.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,658 bu; corn, 48,564 bu; oats, 1,040 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,481 bu; corn, 41,184 bu; oats, 1,200 bu; clover-seed, 1,371 bags.

PEORIA, ILL., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Corn weak and lower; new high mixed, 26⅜c; new mixed, 26⅛c; new rejected, 25c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 22@23c; No. 3 white, 21@21¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.05; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 97,800 bu; oats, 54,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 83,150 bu; oats, 43,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard quiet at 89c; No. 1 Northern, 86½c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 82c. Corn—No No. 2 in the market.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 13.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 40½c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

MRS. A. T., City: Address Miss E. M. Harrison, No. 3250 Groveland avenue, for the desired information.

DAILY READER, City: Your question was answered in THE TRIBUNE four or five weeks ago. The point must be taken at one-quarter the length of the stick.

MISS A. C., City: Expensive costumes are not desirable for girl graduates, whose freshness is only enhanced by simple styles and materials. An economical but dainty gown for commencement could be made of India linen that is a yard in width, sheer in quality, and can be bought for 25 cents a yard. It should be made simply in Empire or Marguerite fashion, and could be slightly trimmed with real lace or embroidery. Even this expense would be unnecessary, as pleated ruffs of the same material could be used for a finish.

The Twentieth Century.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you have the kindness to publish an answer to the following question: "Would 12 o'clock noon Jan. 1, 2000 A. D. be in the twentieth or twenty-first century?" CENTURY.

[The twentieth century will not have been completed till the end of the year 2000.]

Over-Taxation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me through your columns what redress a taxpayer has in event of over-taxation? For instance, I live on a main street, and a cross street about a quarter of a block away is to be macadamized. Now, if the other taxpayers on my street for half a block each way from the cross street are assessed in the same proportion that I have been the sum derived will be about twice the amount necessary to do the work, regardless of the frontage on the street to be improved. Must we pay our tax and then trust to the kindness of the city officials to refund the overplus? A READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

[The assessment must be paid. When the work has been done there ought to be a rebate. The only way to get it is to keep on asking at the City-Hall till they pay it over.]

The Side the Gentleman Should Walk.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it the correct thing for a gentleman, walking on the street with a lady, to give her his left arm, keeping his right free for use in case of an emergency, or should he always be between the lady and the street, giving her the side towards the buildings? G. M. C.

[It is usual to offer the right arm to a lady, and to offer no arm at all in the daytime.]

Chicago's Brick Output.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please give in "The Voice of the People" Saturday the amount of brick manufactured in or near Chicago during each year for the last few years? W. L. SAMPSON.

1882	275,000,000	1886	388,000,000
1883	320,000,000	1887	440,000,000
1884	350,000,000	1888	425,000,000
1885	335,000,000	1889	500,000,000

Real-Estate Commission Ethics.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the following: A licensed real-estate dealer sells a certain piece of property for the owner at the price named; the contract being duly signed by both purchaser and owner and money put up on contract; upon examination of the abstract objections are found in the title. The owner refuses or fails to cure said defects and the deal falls through. The purchaser wants the property and is willing to fulfill his part of the contract. Is one liable for commissions to such agent or must the agent lose them after making the sale? R. E. D.

[The owner is liable for the commission. The broker has performed his work and cannot be held accountable for a bad title.]

OPPOSED TO M'KINLEY'S CUSTOMS BILL.

Philadelphia Importers Protest Against the Passage of the Measure.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 13.—A fully attended meeting of the importers of Philadelphia was called together in the Board of Trade rooms today to protest against the provisions of the McKinley Administrative Customs bill, now pending in Congress. All of the largest importing firms in the city were represented. J. Henry Magee of the firm of Conway Bros. presided. On taking the chair Mr. Magee said the pending bill was intended by its authors to simplify the tariff laws, whereas in one sense it almost completely revolutionized the present tariff. It cast into the faces of all those engaged in the importing business a flagrant and distinctly implied insult. It deprives them of the right of trial by jury and relegates the power of the jury into the hands of men appointed by partisan influences to represent the Government. In a general discussion of the measure which followed it was argued that the features of the bill were extraordinary in regard to the forfeiture of goods and the punishment of importers and in laying upon the importer the burden of proving himself innocent.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the bill and requesting the Senators from Pennsylvania to oppose its passage, and providing for the appointment of a committee of three to obtain signatures to a memorial against the bill and to take such measures as may seem best to bring the defects of the bill to the attention of Congress.

A motion was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to communicate with importers' associations and importers and merchants generally in the cities of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans, in reference to securing united action in opposition to the McKinley bill.

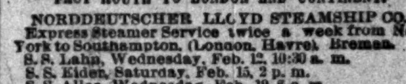
The Price of Nails.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the telegram from Wheeling, W. Va., in relation to the price of nails, the public is not given all of the information it would seek, and I take the liberty to send you a full statement of what the card now is: Steel nails, 50 and 60 penny, base; 40 penny, 5 cents advance; 30 penny, 10 cents advance; 12, 16, and 20 penny, 15 cents advance; 10 penny, 20 cents advance; all other sizes remain the same as formerly.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Seven Dollars to St. Paul.

Tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis $9 first class, $7 second class—several dollars less than heretofore. Tickets to points beyond St. Paul also lower. Ticket office at No. 211 Clark street.



FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.

S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 10:30 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, Feb. 15, 2 p. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 6 a. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Feb. 22, 8 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 11 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, March 1, 2 p. m.

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., Palmer House, Sherman House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	¶ 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 9:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‡ 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‡ 4:15 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	‡ 8:25 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	* 2:35 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:45 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		* 7:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	‡10:55 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Wisconsin Central

Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Offices, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Limited	*5:30 pm	*9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	*7:05 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 pm	*10:20 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	‡11:15 pm	‡ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 3:50 pm	‡11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Big Four Route.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	[illegible]
Do Night Express	8:10 pm	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Sherman House, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	* 5:55 pm	* 7:00 am
Limited Fast Mail	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Overland Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:01 n'n	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	* 5:55 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Marquette & Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Mountain & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 9:10 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	* 4:40 pm	* 9:00 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket offices, No. 188 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:40 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	6:00 pm	9:15 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:20 pm	10:20 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:30 N'n	1:30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6:00 PM	9:00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:30 PM	7:20 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 PM	7:00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9:00 AM	7:20 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:30 PM	7:20 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 PM	9:45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:20 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	* 4:20 pm	* 9:40 am

EASTERN.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 6:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:30 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Vestibule Limited	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	* 9:30 pm	[illegible]
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:55 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pennsylvania Lines.

From Pennsylvania Station, Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	F * 8:00 am
	Penna. Special	P *10:30 am
	Fast Line	F * 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited	F * 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express	P * 8:30 pm
	Atlantic Express	F *11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South		P [illegible]

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am, P *7:15 am, F *9:45 am, P *4:50 pm, F *5:00 pm, F *9:30 pm.

F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:35 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:05 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:05 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:25 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:35 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 p m	† 9:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	†10:10 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	6:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 7:55 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 6:50 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:00 am

*Daily.

All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	* 7:30 am
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	*10:10 pm
Night and Day Express	*11:25 pm	* 6:25 pm
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:10 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'p's Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	e 7:50 am	e 6:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:00 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. eExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE

Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 9:00 a. m. daily, 9:30 p. m. daily, and 11:55 p. m. except Saturday.

LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:30 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 p m	7:50 a m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:25 p m	7:50 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:30 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address H. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 201 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, Chicago.